CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz — 8 May 1986 — Volume 20, Issue 26

The Dream Onscreen

Local filmmakers Geoffrey Dunn and Mark Schwartz chronicle area culture in *American Dreams: A Film Trilogy*.

see page 24

STAFF

"Best All-Around Student Newspaper in the Western US"—Sigma Delta Chi, 1984

"Best Overall Design,"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1985, 1986

"Gold Medalist"—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1985

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GCU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus of Nazareth

NEWS *on the* MARCH

HEAVY WATER: That bottled water and mineral water you may have been driven to drink by California's less-than-savory tap fluid and less-than-healthy soda pop may not be the nourishing alternative you desire. *Mother Jones* magazine recently reported that federal officials have found nitrates, chloroform, toluene, and benzene—a known carcinogen—in various brands of bottled water. California consumers have also complained of hair, insect larva, and chewing gum in commercial "spring fresh" liquids, the magazine reported.

The federal investigation also discovered levels of fluoride high enough to cause skeletal damage in three brands of bottled mineral water—Calistoga, a Santé, and Napa Valley. Alhambra bottled water is drawn from a well near two underground chemical contamination sites. Federal purity standards are the same for bottled as for tap water; mineral water is exempt from any federal regulation.

DEATH ROW DARKENS: The US Supreme Court ruled this week that opponents of the death penalty can be excluded from juries deciding capital cases. In a 6-3 decision, the Court upheld the procedure used in many states that permit judges to examine jurors before trials, and dismiss those who doubt their ability to impartially determine whether a defendant should be executed.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Thurgood Marshall, the Court's only Black, wrote, "The very process of death qualification—which focuses attention on the death penalty before the trial has even begun—has been found to predispose the jurors that survive it to believe that the defendant is guilty." The ruling may hasten the execution of two dozen death row inmates in the US whose sentences have been upheld pending the Court's decision.

LUX SECURITY: A $4.4 billion plan to fortify US embassies all over the world against terrorism appears to be about as cost-efficient as a Pentagon toilet seat. Federal "Buy American" policies dictate that all the needed materials—excepting, of course, cheap labor—be shipped from the US, often at double the cost of local supplies. The plan, which will build 79 new embassies, reconstruct 175 more and renovate 10,000 overseas residences, calls for particularly fine granite available only in Vermont to fortify the $33 million facility proposed for Oman, and $107 million to buy and ship US funiture, lights, wallpaper, and other essential anti-terrorist devices.

A slew of companies known for their inflated work for the Defense Department, including Bechtel and the TRW Corporation, are lining up to bid for the beefy construction contracts. Their sevices will be used in countries from Burma to Benin to Belize. The latter Central American nation will witness expenditures equal to 20 percent of its Gross National Product laid out for safer US facilities.

MAY DAY IN SOUTH AFRICA: Nearly 1.5 million Black workers staged South Africa's biggest ever general strike last week, demanding an official May Day public holiday and displaying the growing strength and militancy of the nation's labor movement. The walkout caused considerable consternation among whites in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, who were forced to perform tasks normally assigned to Blacks, such as pumping gas and operating cash registers. Joining workers in the strike were a large proportion of the nation's Black students.

In Durban, however, some 70,000 Zulu supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Bothelezi, whom radical Blacks have labeled an ally of apartheid, gathered to celebrate a new, centrist trade union known as the United Workers Union of South Africa. The new organization will vie with the Coalition of South African Trade Unions—the nation's largest and most vocally anti-apartheid federation—for the allegiance of Black workers.

Correction

In last week's "Disaster at Chernobyl" article, two participants of the press conference held at Stevenson College were misidentified. Dave Dorfan, not Dan Hirsch, is professor of physics at UCSC; Hirsch is program director of the Nuclear Policy Program and adjunct lecturer in the nuclear policy course series in Modern Society and Social Thought.

WHAT'S *news*

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The best-known artwork on campus has a colorful history. . . and a little-known creator.

Judge Rules for Shaw

THOUGH THE BATTLE IS not over, after nearly five years of controversy and legal debate, Nancy Shaw's case against the University of California appears to have taken a giant step forward.

Alameda County Superior Court Judge Henry Ramsey ruled last week that the university had committed procedural improprieties in Shaw's tenure denial and subsequent review, which both Shaw and a UCSC Academic Senate committee charged four years ago. Holding off a final decision, the judge ordered the two parties to the negotiating table in the hopes that they can reach a mutually agreeable settlement and resolve the tenure question.

"The basic victory has been won," Shaw told *City on a Hill*. "The judge ruled in our favor on all points that he could."

Both sides said it was possible to resolve both the tenure procedures case and a sexual discrimination charge—filed separately—in the current negotiations. "It's too soon to tell if [the decision] is a defeat for the university," said UC attorney David Birnbaum, "but the tentative decision is not what we had hoped for."

Shaw's case first stirred tremendous controversy in 1982 following her tenure denial by Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer despite overwhelming support from faculty, students, outside reviewers, two ad hoc review committees and her own Community Studies Board. Sinsheimer claimed then that Shaw's research—which involved a sociological study of health care in women's prisons—was not "scholarly" and "could have been done by any investigative journalist."

Following his decision, an Academic Senate Committee on Privileges and Tenure found that the chancellor had violated UC procedures in reviewing the tenure case. The most notable of the chancellor's violations included appointing a second ad hoc review committee after the first one recommended Shaw for tenure, considering documents and materials not officially part of Shaw's review, and including his own political bias in the decision. Despite the committee's findings, then-UC President David Saxon upheld Sinsheimer's decision, saying no procedural violations had been made.

In last Thursday's ruling Judge Ramsey invalidated Saxon's 1982 decision. He cited violations by the university of its own procedures regarding tenure reviews, and he agreed with all the counts cited in the Procedures and Tenure Committee's findings. Ramsey also held Saxon accountable for procedural errors, including improper use of outside materials in making his decision.

Ellen Lake, Shaw's attorney, said Ramsey's decision proved that "Saxon and his gang whitewashed the proper tenure review" process, adding that the judge said a new review would have to be handled by UC President David Gardner "or designated to some reasonable person."

Chancellor Sinsheimer, accused by Shaw of "viciously attacking" the Privileges and Tenure Committee after its decision in 1982, declined to speculate how the case would turn out, saying, "I haven't really had time to sort through it [the decision]." Sinsheimer also said he still stood by his original action, denying any procedural violations or sexual discrimination on his part.

The two sides are currently meeting in closed sessions and have until May 23 to reach a settlement. Both parties hesitated to speculate on the outcome at this early point in the negotiations. If they do not reach a settlement, the judge will hand down a ruling on the procedures case and the sexual discrimination suit will be heard in a separate trial. The university would still be able to appeal the ruling if no agreement is reached.

Shaw, who now serves as the director of the San Francisco AIDS Foundation's Program for Women, said the recent decision "puts the university on notice that it is not above the law." She added that she would welcome the chance to return to teaching at UCSC. "I loved my job," she said. "Faculty and students always supported me."

—Rachel Lurie

Fraternities at UCSC

Guys Just Wanna Have Fun

by David Miller

THERE'S A NEW LOOK on campus, and it's causing quite a stir in the student body. Yellow T-shirts, emblazoned with the Greek letters Kappa Sigma are the latest apparel worn by a group of clean-cut youth who claim to be members of UCSC's first fraternity.

Although these 20 or so students, mostly from Oakes and Porter colleges, have yet to receive official recognition from the national chapter of Kappa Sigma or from the UCSC administration, they say their "fraternity" is here to stay. But it remains to be seen if this seeming anomaly can actually become a mainstay on this campus, or if the sudden Greek fancy will be a passing one.

"Many people are pissed off at us, but that just encourages us to keep going," said Jim Henry, one of the fraternity's main organizers. Henry said the group came together as an offshoot of a recent "fraternity-theme" birthday party in his honor. Since that time, he said, the group has thrown parties almost every weekend.

"Basically we're a bunch of guys who love to have fun together... almost like a sports team," said first-year student Chad Andrews, also a member of the UCSC intercollegiate tennis team.

Herb Morgan said he sought to create a fraternity because no other group on campus fulfilled his needs for "having a good time." Morgan said that neither the campus nor the colleges provide enough organized social activity, which he claimed a fraternity could offer.

But others at UCSC see danger lurking behind such a proposal. They say the development of a Greek system could bring the campus more than an opportunity for friendly get-togethers and a chance to drink an extra six-pack or two. Jenny Murphy, a Student Union Assembly (SUA) representative from Merrill College, pointed to the exclusive nature of fraternities as a major concern.

"A fraternity represents little more than an organization designed to systematically exclude women, minorities, and people of lower classes," said Murphy. She asserted that those interested in establishing a fraternity at UCSC have already refused to accept women as "brothers."

Murphy also criticized fraternities as "breeding" immaturity. "Whenever you get a large group of people together like that, individuals tend to lose their identity, and they participate in activities they wouldn't normally take part in," she said.

Kappa Sigma fraternities have had their share of controversy. In 1982, the Kappa Sigma chapter at San Diego State was put on one-year probation after several members were caught urinating on their pledges. Last March, at the University of Southern California, a dispute during that campus' "Greek Week" between Kappa Sigma and a predominantly Jewish fraternity, Sigma Alpha Mu, resulted in the suspension of six Kappa Sigma members who had chanted anti-semitic slogans and painted "Jew Week" on Sigma Alpha Mu's fraternity house.

When asked about these incidents, Barry Peters, one of the founding members of Kappa Sigma at UCSC, said Kappa Sigma disapproved of that kind of activity. He said he and his friends chose Kappa Sigma because of its "prestige" as one of the older fraternities—established in 1869—and did not consider these recent events. "We're trying to give fraternities a good name," he added.

Peters admitted that the UCSC group put its "pledges" through certain initiation rites, but claimed that the procedures were rather tame. "We don't do anything to people that we wouldn't do to ourselves, and we wouldn't try anything unsafe or harmful," said Peters. He refused, as is customary among fraternities, to give any examples of tasks performed by pledges.

Andrews, who maintained that "almost anyone" could join the group, said that the fraternity had shunned some of the more infamous activities, such as hazing, performed by other chapters. "This is a new breed of fraternity," he said.

Some students, however, fail to see how Peter's group is any better than a host of other fraternities across the nation. "They're not trying to be different. They're trying to become part of the Greek System and that makes them like any other fraternity," said Ward Brunato, a Porter College student. And Merrill SUA representative Tony Buckman added, "There are enough white male support groups in this world. We don't need another one at Santa Cruz."

Murphy also remained skeptical. "If they truly wanted to be different, they would form an organization that mocks fraternities and the Greek system outright," she said. "Why can't they call themselves something else [other than a fraternity]?"

According to Henry, the best answer to this question comes from examining what he sees as the changing UCSC student body. "Santa Cruz is on the move," he asserted. "People want cheerleaders. People want fraternities."

UCSC founding Chancellor Dean McHenry said that the changes in the structure of the campus with respect to the college system may acount for the apparent interest in a Greek system. The colleges, he said, were intended to supplant the need for fraternities by forming smaller groups of students in separate residential areas than could be achieved in the larger context of the University; but in the past few years they have grown far beyond their original size and are hard pressed to fulfill this mission.

"If frats were organized, it would be another sign in the wind that the colleges have not provided everything that we had hoped for," said McHenry.

It appears, however, that this particular sign may not be forthcoming. Although the UCSC fraternity has claimed the letters, Kappa Sigma, as their own, the group has not been officially sanctioned by the national chapter in Charlotteville, North Carolina. According to Kappa Sigma's Director of Chapter Operations, Dexter Chantelou, the national chapter must receive a formal invitation from a university before it can approve a charter.

No invitation has been made, and according to Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer, no clear-cut procedure exists to determine who would decide to bring a fraternity to campus. Sinsheimer, who said he "doesn't like the idea" of a Greek system at UCSC, warned that "at a public institution, we may not have the right to limit such activity." He said the University is looking into the matter.

Regardless of the outcome of this particular bid to bring a fraternity to UCSC, the topic of a Greek system, once breached, is bound to remain a controversial one for the campus in the weeks to come. In the near future, the SUA plans to hold an open forum to discuss the issue.

"The establishment of a Greek system would forever alter the social climate of this campus," said Stevenson SUA representative Greg Sterling. "If anybody is going to decide this question, it should be the students."

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

Kappa Sigma members regularly attend the Whole Earth Restaurant's weekly happy hour.

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UCSC Photography Program

Not a Pretty Picture

by David Waxman

IN UCSC'S 1986 CATALOG, immediately following Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer's foreword explaining the meaning of a "liberal arts education," is a photograph taken by Ansel Adams—undisputably one of the finest photographers that has ever lived. Adams was the photographer for UCSC during "the early years," and an honorary fellow of Stevenson College—a fact of which the administration is obviously proud. But the basis of this pride becomes questionable when one considers that after 20 years of an "ideal becoming real," UCSC has yet to provide students with a stable photography program.

As a widely accepted fine art, photography experienced its major growth period between 1965 and 1975. Unfortunately, UCSC was founded at the very beginning of this growth, and the young, developing art program didn't make adequate provisions for a photography department. Now, according to Professor Norman Locks, who is a visiting lecturer and in charge of the current photography program, "We're realizing even more than ever the importance of photography—and the country's acceptance and embracement of that. You can't go to a major museum in the country without seeing tremendous representation of photography."

UCSC, however, along with the entire UC system, seems to be behind the times in acknowledging the importance of photography. And students and faculty feel that they're paying for it.

Maintaining a stable core of faculty is one way of ensuring a dependable program. The photography program lacks this stability, as it lacks a full-time tenure-track professor (in administration lingo, an FTE or Full-Time Equivalent). The photo program has never had an FTE; in fact, there are only four or five photography FTE's in the whole UC system. Every faculty member who is not an FTE is considered a visiting lecturer, and is paid through "soft money"—monies that the administration allocates to programs or projects each year.

Professor Norman Locks has been "visiting" now for eight years. In reference to the instability of photography faculty members' jobs, Locks said, "You just can't build a program that way." Having a photography FTE, he said, would insure the presence of a photo program with continuity and a curriculum that students could depend on in planning their own college programs.

Indeed, an official photography emphasis no longer exists. An emphasis means little in terms of one's degree, but by listing such an offering in the catalog, the administration guarantees that at least five different photography classes will be offered over the course of four years. Three years ago, the emphasis option was removed from the catalog. A student can still try to complete an emphasis on photography within a visual arts major, but the administration has shed its responsibility to make those classes available.

Nonetheless, several students have independently taken on the photography emphasis "despite the system." Tae Joo, who calls himself a "photography major" and is currently in charge of the Porter darkroom, said, "It's appalling for a liberal arts school not to support the arts."

Many other serious photography students charge that the University has refused to make any commitment to them, and point to students that have left UCSC for that reason. The minimum level of funds devoted to photography, they say, also precludes the acquisition of decent equipment. One student spoke of coercion by administration officials: the student, who wished to remain anonymous, said that complaints of inadequate darkroom ventilation have been countered by the administration not with improvements but with threats of closing them down as health hazards. "We learn to be quiet about those things," he said.

Certainly, a small number of students like Joo already know that they are seriously interested in photography, and have the motivation to pursue it in a seemingly unsupportive environment. Photography classes, however, do not cater only to students planning to major in art. As Locks pointed out, "The interesting thing about photography, unlike the other art areas is that we don't *just* serve the art majors. In fact, people come through photography into the other art areas . . . once they get into photography classes, they realize that they're interested in art." Locks also asserted that because Intro to Photography is so hard to get into, many students are discouraged from exploring art through photography.

And according to Locks, photography students at UCSC are on the whole excellent. "They're incredible here. The amount of work they do in the photo program is phenomenal," he said. "There's a dedication here that I find among students that's unparalleled anywhere else. That's one of the reasons that I like being here—students work, and it's fun to teach."

Currently, however, Locks stands to lose his full-time visiting lecturer status. Although his relationship with the students and faculty couldn't be better, a standing University rule states that a visiting lecturer cannot be hired at more than 50 percent time for more than eight years. At the end of this quarter, Locks' eight years are up. This could be devastating to the photography program, as Locks currently does almost everything that pertains to photography education at UCSC. He teaches most photo classes, sponsors Independent Studies (which, due to the limited number of classes offered, includes most of the photo majors), and arranges the photo curriculum so that some sense of continuity exists for students.

A union action is pending against the UC system by the American Federation of Teachers to put an end to the eight-year clause. The proposal, however, is part of a package agreement that, according to Senior Labor Relations Analyst Susan Angstadt, is not anticipated to be up for ratification by the AFT until June or July of this year. Because the new academic year begins July 1 for administrative purposes, Locks—along with the students and faculty who depend on him—are left with nothing to do but wait.

David Cope, Porter Provost and director of the Arts Division, and Keith Muskutt, his assistant, recognize the urgent need for a photography FTE. Yearly, each division submits a prioritized list of the FTEs that they need to Academic Vice Chancellor Kivie Moldave. This year, photography is listed second on the Art Division's list, right behind the very large music board, which is funded by 60 percent soft money. Second on the list of 20 is considered an extremely high priority, and will prob-

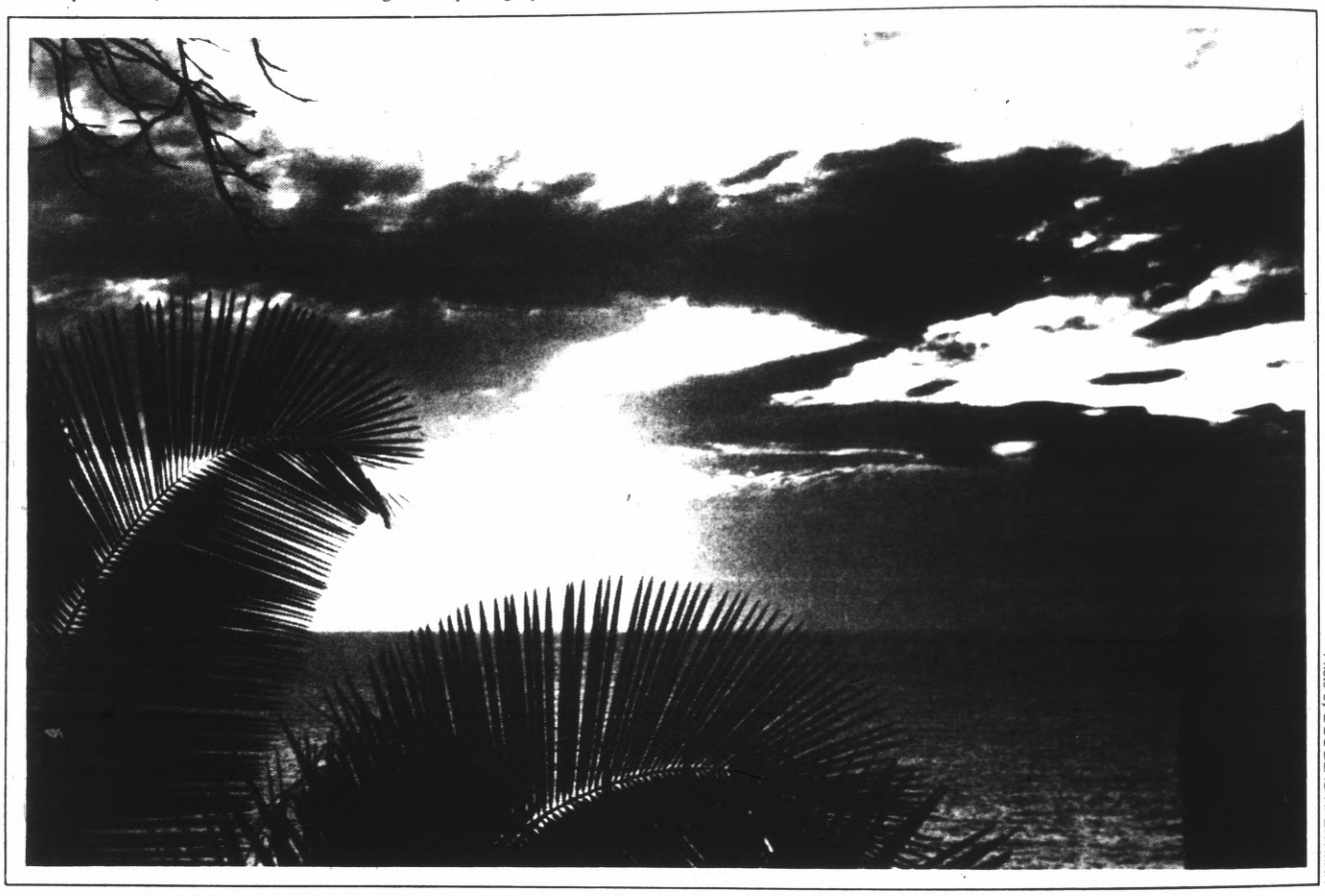

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

A glimpse of Puerta Vallarta, taken as part of an assignment for Norman Locks' intermediate photography course.

> **UCSC seems behind the times in acknowledging the importance of photography, and students and faculty feel they're paying for it.**

ably produce results, although UCSC has only 10 FTEs available this year. Whether the photo program gets one, said Cindi Smith, a budget analyst, depends largely on the needs of the other three divisions. The final decision will be in by mid-May. If and when an FTE is allocated to the photography program, said Muskutt, there will be a mandatory nation-wide search for photography professors, in which Norman Locks will be considered.

The administration remains noncommital on the issue of a photography FTE. The final decision about FTE allocations rests with Moldave, who was unavailable for comments. Moldave, however assigned Assistant Vice Chancellor of Academic Resource Planning Randy Porter to speak on his behalf. Porter explained that the decision had not yet been finalized, and specifics pertaining to photography's requested FTE were "confidential." He also stated that the administration felt that the Arts Division had an "acceptable student/faculty ratio." Porter said Moldave generally bases his FTE decision on the size of a division's enrollment.

Enrollment statistics are a bit deceiving, though. According to Porter, the Arts Division has 11 percent of the total class enrollment, and 33 FTEs—roughly 11 percent of the total number of FTEs at UCSC. Humanities claims 25 percent of enrollment and 25 percent of UCSC's FTEs; Social Sciences, 29 percent with 35 percent of the FTEs; Natural Sciences carries a whopping 35 percent of enrollment, and 120—40 percent—of all FTEs.

In terms of percentages, these statistics seem appropriate; however, because most art courses, by their very nature require that personal attention be paid to each student, they can only accomodate very small numbers. This contrasts sharply with the large lecture courses that predominate in the sciences and humanities. Enrollment statistics being based on how many people are in the classes—and not on how many apply—do not show that fact that at least 50 people have been turned away from Intro to Photography every time it has been offered during the last 3 years.

No one seems accountable for the present state of the photo program. UCSC's founders apparently did not predict the growth that the field of photography would undergo, and did not make provisions for this growth. This origins of the eight-year clause are based somewhere in the bureaucracy of UC administration, but nobody seems to know where. Now it seems important to recognize and correct the program's inadequacies. As photography major David Allen pointed out, "What there is of the program is good, and we're committed to it regardless of the University . . . but we could use some help."

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

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CAMPUS *clips*

Expanding Affirmative Action

After nearly eight weeks of deliberation, the Student Union Assembly (SUA) passed a resolution calling for Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer to "immediately form a committee to catalog and report to the SUA the needs and concerns of the gay community and how the administration intends to address these concerns." The proposal recommends that, based on the committee's findings, "gay, lesbian and androgynous students should be included as EOP/SAA students and provided the support necessary to ensure their recruitment and retention" in UC.

No sooner did the resolution pass, however, than Brian Kelley, chair of the Kresge College Student Parliament, proposed that the Parliament come out against it. Kelley's proposal was initially blocked. At the next meeting, however, he restated it in an amendment to the minutes (which had quoted his original proposal verbatim). This "new" proposal, which was first passed, and then later recanted by the Parliament, read, "A person's sexual orientation should not be the criteria for EOP status."

Luke Adams, who helped author the SUA's resolution, called Kelley's action, "pure homophobia." He said that a proposal similar to Kelley's is an agenda item for the Oakes senate. As of press time, no Oakes senate members were available for comment.

This is a Test . . . This is Only a Test

Beginning May 19, the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transport District (SCMTD) will run an experimental reverse loop through the University for a two-week period. The buses will depart the Metro Center every quarter hour from 7am to 7:45pm (except the 7pm run) arriving through the Heller Drive entrance and leaving via Coolidge Drive.

The reverse route is intended to benefit residents, students and staff on the west side of campus as well as residents of the faculty apartments near the base of campus. However, the added convenience will not be free. The SCMTD will have to construct additional turnouts and bus shelters, and nearly twice the number of buses currently servicing the campus will be needed to maintain the existing headway, or time interval, between buses. Both factors are expected to increase that part of student fees going towards bus transportation. Also, not enough additional buses are now available for University service, so riders travelling east to west will have to wait longer for buses during the trial period. Pending the results of this test, the University may receive the service on a permanent basis.

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

The demonstration at the base of campus kicked off Gay Awareness Week at UCSC.

House It Goin'?

On-campus housing will cost a little more next year, but according to housing officials, the situation could have been worse. A so-called "middle of the pack" increase of nine percent goes into effect next fall, raising on-campus housing fees by several hundred dollars per student. According to UCSC Housing Director Jerry Walters, low inflation rates and energy costs made the "relatively low average increase" possible.

At most of the colleges, a bed in a double room with a 19-meal plan will cost $3,618 for the academic year, up from $3305 this year. Next year, rooms in "apartment-style" housing with kitchens at Kresge will cost $2481 (double) and $2922 (single)—increases of $176 and $617, respectively. One of the most dramatic fee raises will be at Oakes, where a double or single room will cost $416 more next year. Family Student Housing fees will rise from $395 per month for a two-bedroom apartment to $405 per month next year.

While these increases may seem steep, Housing Administrative Services Manager Alex Reveles pointed out that they reflect a more favorable outcome for students that the 15 percent increase he had expected. He added that the fee hike would have been more, had low energy and inflation costs not offset much of the construction expense for the new Crown/Merrill units and Kresge's graduate housing.

But student Bob Bielen, a Cowell resident and employee at Housing Services, felt that the increase was sudden and unfair. He pointed out that the increase would be "a financial hardship" for students and added, "They aren't giving students a whole lot of time to find the money, either."

A Curious Discrepancy

At UC Berkeley, racism toward Asian-American students is written on the bathroom walls. And since Berkeley released its admission data for the fall semester, some prominent Asian-American activists believe that discrimination has also spread to the admission offices where, they contend, administrators seek to maintain a balance of Anglos and non-Anglos in the student body.

The admissions data reveals a curious discrepancy: Although Asian-Americans represent a growing percentage of applicants to the University, the percentage of Asian-Americans accepted has declined significantly, from 47.7 in 1983 to a projected 22 percent for next fall.

According to Ling Chi Wang, professor of Asian-American studies at Berkeley and an advisor to an independent Asian-American Task Force on University Admissions, UC Berkeley's admission policy is prejudicial to Asian-Americans in a variety of ways. He cited the prerequisite of four years of high school English as a major factor. "Immigrant students who came four years ago, and had one or two years of English as a second language—even if they have a 4.0 and fairly high SAT scores—could be ruled ineligible," said Wang.

He also criticized the foreign language requirement, which specifies that applicants take a proficiency test in a foreign language which they have studied for at least two years in high school. As there are no such tests in Asian languages, Asian students require, in effect, a second foreign language in order to be accepted, he said.

Such discrimination may be even more deeply entrenched in the admission policies of US colleges in general. In December, US Secretary of Education William Bennett said he had heard of secret anti-Asian quotas at some top universities, and that he would take federal action if it could be proved.

—Pacific News Service

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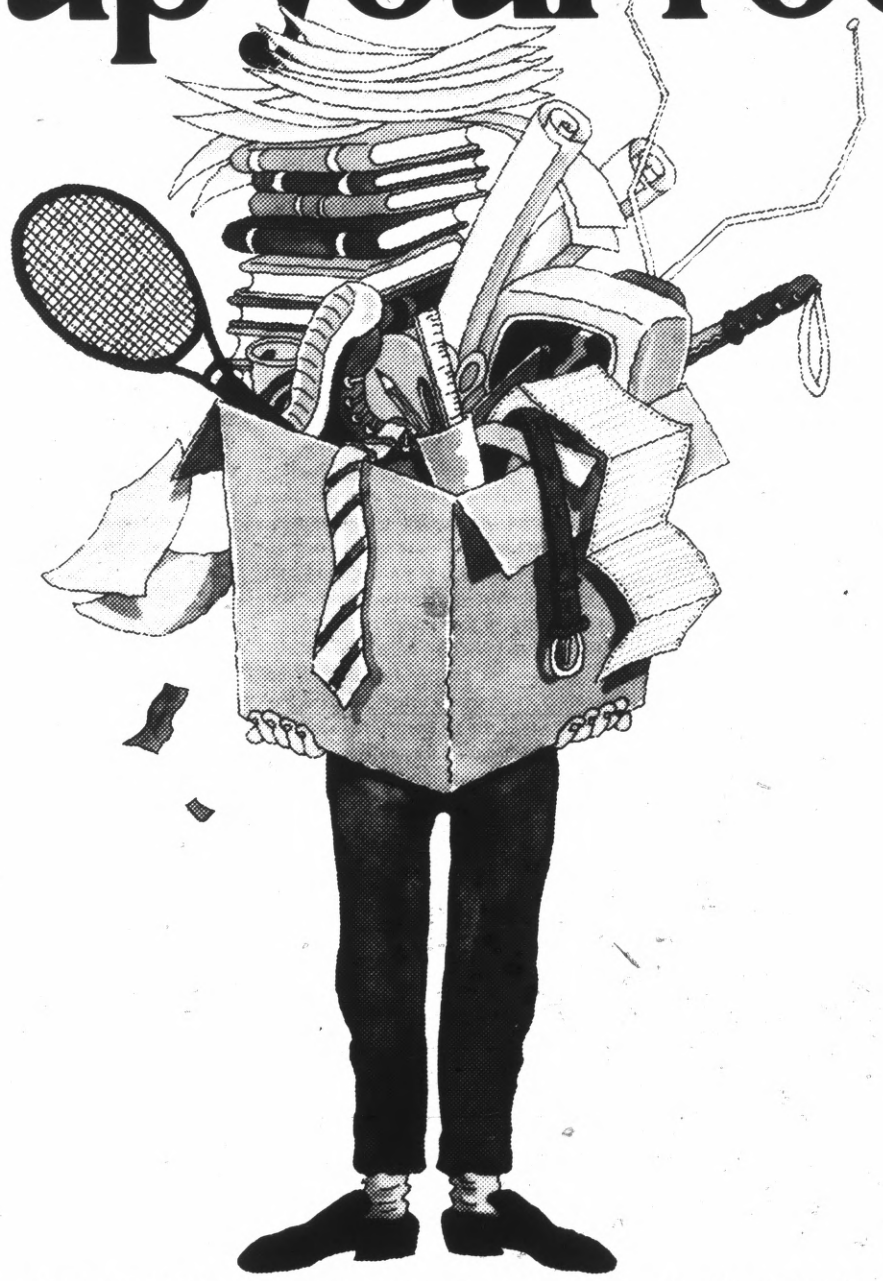

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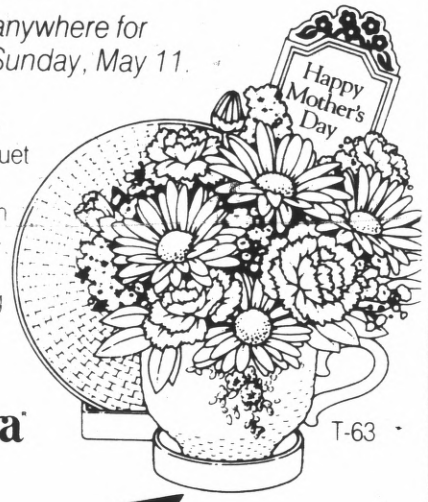

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Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

Tenant's Question of the Week

When should I tell my landlord that I intend to move out? Do I have to wait until rent is due on the first of the month to give notice?

Under a month-to-month rental agreement—not necessarily for leases—you may give notice any day of the month. Check your rental agreement to see what it says about the timing and manner of giving notice. Generally, you must give notice 30 days in advance. If you rent under an oral agreement, the law *requires* that you give 30 days notice.

Be sure to give notice in writing, and send it via certified mail. Keep clear evidence—a xeroxed copy of the letter and the registered mail stub—to prove when your rent obligation ends. If you paid last month's rent in advance, be sure to refer to it in your letter. If you paid the last month's rent for the entire month of June, but you plan to move out June 15, remind your landlord that s/he will need to reimburse you for the period June 15-30.

The Long March

After a long and drawn-out trial, eight defendants in the Tucson, Arizona Sanctuary trial were convicted last week of illegally harboring and transporting Salvadoran and Guatamalan refugees. The judge disallowed testimony or arguments referring to religious or moral grounds for providing refuge to Central Americans, many of whom are fleeing oppressive US-supported regimes. The case has already been appealed and will be heard next by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

In the meantime, defendants face five years or more in jail and hefty fines. Demonstrations in support of the defendants and the movement will fill the coming weekend in Tucson. In Santa Cruz, about 50 people gathered Monday evening for a candlelight service, a march, and a silent vigil at the town clock. Among the speakers was Amber Coverdale-Sumrall, who read a statement issued by Central Coast Sanctuary. "We react with renewed determination," she said. "We all want instant justice and instant social awareness, but the struggle for justice is a long one. All the defendants vow to continue their sanctuary efforts. Since their arrest, the number of churches and synagogues declaring themselves sanctuaries has doubled; 16 cities and the state of New Mexico declared themselves sanctuaries," she continued. "The work will go on and more and more people will be exposed to the truth of the situation."

Silent Fallout

Only about a dozen people—mostly UCSC students—turned up at a demonstration against food irradiation in San Francisco last week. Not one press source covered it, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ignored the clamor on its doorstep. But according to National Alliance to Stop Food Irradiation Coordinator Gary Gibbs, the FDA's recent rulings are as deadly as they are silent.

On April 15, the FDA announced that studies of animal reactions were "unecessary" in this case and approved treating fruits and vegetables with up to 100,000 radiation absorbed doses (rads). According to Gibbs, this is equivalent to the radiation in 2.5 million chest x-rays. It also tripled the allowed radiation doses in herbs, spices and tea to three million rads.

Gibbs said the FDA supported its decision with only five studies of the 441 it reviewed. Many studies that substituted up to 35 percent of the normal diet with irradiated food had to be halted because of "premature mortality," Gibbs said. At the same time, the FDA estimates up to 40 percent of the US human diet could soon be irradiated. The newly approved items join pork, wheat, and wheat flour as candidates for the zap.

Dumping in SC

The California Regional Water-Quality Control Board decided this week to fine the city of Santa Cruz $1000 for allegedly not doing what it said it was. The Board charged that Santa Cruz acted "intentionally or negligently" in allowing 35,000 gallons of waste water to flow into Lombardi Creek at Santa Cruz's sanitary land-fill. But Santa Cruz officials feel they are being treated unfairly.

Last June the Board ordered Santa Cruz officials to make improvements at their waste facility, but six months prior to that, the city began making changes by replacing worn out pumping equipment, according to Santa Cruz Mayor Mike Rotkin. "We were doing what we considered 'above and beyond' our responsibility," added the city Public Works Director Larry Erwin.

These pumps failed during last winter's heavy rains. Rotkin said the failure was "completely unexpected. There was no way for us to know that [the equipment would malfunction] when it did," he said.

Board member Marilyn Liddicoat alone voted in the city's favor. She later explained she thought the fine unfair because Santa Cruz could not have foreseen this year's storms, "so they haven't acted negligently or in bad faith." Other board members disagreed, maintaining that the city began clean-up efforts only after the board threatened to fine.

The city must construct a $3.1 million pipeline connecting the landfill to the Neary Lagoon treatment plant by November or face an additional $4000 fine. Rotkin conceeded that should the city fail to meet this deadline it deserves a fine. "But this current penalty is wrong," he said, "and will will do nothing to help us take care of the problem."

Unnatural Method

One of 75 teachers for the Personal Enrichment Program (PEP)—offered by Dominican Hospital and supported by the Dominican Foundation—apparently stepped outside the boundaries of an "agreement" with the hospital's public relations department and sent her own press releases last week. The class Sheila St. John announced in the release was an introduction to the Ovulation Method of Natural Family Planning to both avoid and achieve pregnancy. "The use of a natural method of family planning enriches your relationship with your spouse, your family, and God!" the release promised. According to Ann Miller of the Dominican Education Center, the release was not very effective; regardless of whether it was used, no one enrolled in the class.

Public Relations Director Ted Benhari said that he had been unaware of the release. Although Dominican is a Catholic hospital, that kind of release is "certainly not the usual sort of press release," he said, and the hospital is basically "non-denominational in the way it supports health care for the community."

Proposition 51 Analysis

Socking it to Your Pocket

by Fran Bott

VOTERS HAVE JUST four weeks before they collectively play judge, jury, and perhaps executioner to one of California's most controversial economic ballot initiatives since Proposition 13. The Fair Responsibility Act, Proposition 51, has become the latest political media baby, with supporters and opponents energetically using radio and television to "educate" voters. Some voters may feel more confused than educated by the efforts, however.

Dubbed the "deep pockets" initiative, Proposition 51 will amend the "joint and several liability doctrine," which applies to multi-party liability lawsuits. The doctrine determines how those responsible for an injury or damages pay injured parties. The "deep pocket" is the defendant with the most money. Currently, joint and several liability forces the "deep pocket" to pay for most of the damages, even though that defendant may be only minimally responsible.

For example, say a drunk driver runs a stop sign and hits a pedestrian. The victim sues the driver and the city for $1 million, claiming that the city failed to trim back a tree which obstructed sight of the stop sign. A court finds the driver 94 percent responsible, the city six percent. However, the driver has only $10,000 in insurance. The city is the "deep pocket," so it must pay for what the other defendant—the driver—cannot.

Proposition 51 would only apply to non-economic damages claimed, such as grief, mental suffering, and sterility. With these, if the initiative passes, each defendant would pay according to percentage of fault. Payment for economic damages—medical bills, lost wages or property damage—would remain under the "deep pocket" system.

The reasoning for this is that non-economic damages tend to reap bigger settlements. Usually, the judicial system finds the loss of one's fertility worth more money than the loss of two months' pay. And anti-prop-51 campaigners are claiming that if the intiative passes, victims will not be compensated at a level to which they are entitled. But how can anyone put a price on fertility? When does one arrive at a dollar value that is considered compensatory for something like that? Will $10,000 make someone *feel better* about being sterile than $5000?

Understandably, local governments almost unanimously support this proposition, since, according to Santa Cruz Supervisor Gary Patton, "Every time there's an auto accident, the city or county gets sued. We're ending up as an auto insurance agency for everyone who drives." Last December, the Board of Supervisors signed a resolution supporting Prop 51. And no wonder; Santa Cruz is one of at least 32 California cities currently without liability insurance, and Watsonville's insurance future looks just as dismal.

City Finance Director Bob Shepard said he finds joint and several liability "totally unfair." He said Santa Cruz paid out less than $500,000 in claims in the last five years, but a great deal of money goes to defending the city in lawsuits. And since insurance premiums for cities have skyrocketed—Santa Cruz paid $108,000 for $10 million of coverage last year, and was faced this year with paying $900,000 for the same coverage—many municipalities are being forced to let their insurance policies expire. Shepard said that coastal cities have an especially difficult time finding affordable insurance. Dangerous cliffs make the cities high risk areas.

Photo by DOUGLAS A. ERTMAN

Californians must decide whether to spend more resources on victims of negligence or victims of poverty.

This lack of insurance is key to the biggest dilemma Proposition 51 creates: reject 51, and force cities to slash budgets to accommodate the endless liability claims they face, or adopt 51, and drastically reduce the money that victims would receive for very real suffering. This is not a very pleasant spot for voters to be in, knowing what generally happens with budgetary "realignment"—desperately needed social services are the first to be cut back. And it is probably safe to say that if any of us were to become victim to another's negligence, we would want to be paid *something* for our grief. As Patton said, "It pits the point of view of public agencies against claims of victims. [Prop 51] is not something to be delighted with."

Supporters are undaunted, however. Taxpayers for Fair Responsibility, the pro-51 group, is trying to convince other taxpayers that not only are their cities facing financial ruin, but millions of their dollars are being poured into the salaries of commission-hungry trial lawyers. According to John Hodgson II, legal counsel for the pro-51 group, supporters include doctors, dentists, local governments, engineers, and, not surprisingly, insurance companies. Working out of Burlingame, the group has been operating for about eight months, and hopes to raise $4 to 5 million for wages and "public education."

Enter the opposing team. Harvey Rosenfield, campaign coordinator for the LA-based Citizens Against Proposition 51, claims that his group is supported by consumer, environmental, senior citizen, and labor groups. But, he says, because these people have little or no money to donate, most of their money has come from lawyers.

Why are environmentalists involved? Much of the "No on 51" campaign centers on the accusation that if it passes, Prop 51 will give companies that produce toxic waste permission to dump their waste with no threat of accountability. Two television commercials are currently running against Prop 51: one has been highly criticized for featuring Attorney General John Van de Kamp, saying that it is his job to "prosecute murderers, rapists... and toxic waste dumpers..." The other portrays a future, post-51 California being smothered in oozing, poisonous waste, with those responsible for it saying, "If we dump in California, it won't cost much."

According to Ted Smith, executive director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, a local environmental protection group, "If you take away joint and several liability, we will lose one of the valuable tools for toxic waste clean-up." Smith said that if 51 passes, in cases where multiple defendants could be responsible for the dumping, those defendants would spend endless amounts of time and money trying to pin the blame on each other. Victims may never see any retribution for damages incurred.

Smith claims that the current status of joint and several liability keeps companies honest, and gives them more of an incentive to protect the public from toxic pollution. For example, in the case of drinking water contamination, the cause could be a purposeful dump, a tank leak, or an engineer's error. But since the "deep pocket"—most likely the company involved—would have to foot the bill for damages, that company does its best to avoid such mishaps.

To be expected, Taxpayers for Fair Responsibility is not pleased with this claim. "[Toxics] has nothing to do with the campaign," said Hodgson. He said that in the seven years this kind of proposal has been presented to State Assembly and Senate committees, the issue of toxic pollution has never been raised. "When you don't have the facts to back you up, you lie," Hodgson said.

Failure to raise the issue of toxics in the past, however, does not make it an illegitimate issue. Prop 51 supporters have failed to counter anti-51 claims, and Hodgson sidesteps the issue by simply saying that the only reason the issue was raised because it is "politically attractive."

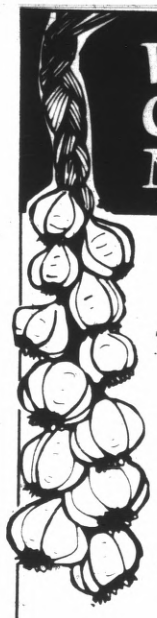
The media campaign that has been launched in the name of "Fair Responsibility" has been anything *but* responsible. Supporters have gone so far as to file a complaint with the Fair Political Practices Commission and with various television stations, asking that the "No on 51" commericials be yanked off the air. At issue is a disclaimer on the ad, which, according to Prop 51 supporter Hodgson, should identify the California Trial Lawyers Association as sponsor. He cites a new law that says when an industry or group is the primary contributor for a committee, advertisements must identify that group.

"The California Trial Lawyers Association has given us no money," said Rosenfield. The committee gets individual checks from lawyers, he said, not money from the California Trial Lawyers Association as a group. "Suggesting we're a front group for trial lawyers is a hoax, he said. "Our opponents don't like it that we've uncovered this toxics issue." Rosenfield accused Taxpayers for Fair Responsibility of "trying to convince the public that [the campaign] is a battle between lawyers and municipalities." "The entire municipal lawsuit crisis is a smokescreen to cover the real impact," he said.

One of the reasons cities are supporting Proposition 51, Smith said, is because "they're being blackmailed. They have all had their insurance cancelled, so they have to support it." Like Rosenfield, Smith said that because of the cities' involvement in supporting 51, people have been made more confused about the initiative's impact on toxic pollution.

Both sides of this campaign have done nothing more than reduce the incredibly complex issue of liability insurance to simple mudslinging, leaving the voters, the most important elements in all of this, scratching their heads, wondering what trial lawyers have to do with toxic waste. Informed voters can only vote on what they know. If the Proposition 51 campaign continues unchanged, they will probably stay home in droves.

Westside Community Market



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Santa Clara Sewage

Wastin' the Bay Away

by Duke Helfand

SANTA CRUZ AND MONterey Counties are vehemently opposing the city governments of Gilroy and Morgan Hill in their plans for sewage treatment expansion. Shoreline communities charge that the cities' proposals to pump effluent—cleansed sewage—into Monterey Bay will bring waste through their boundaries. They say the two cities want to encourage commercial growth, but will cause more toxic discharge and further upset the ecological balance in the bay.

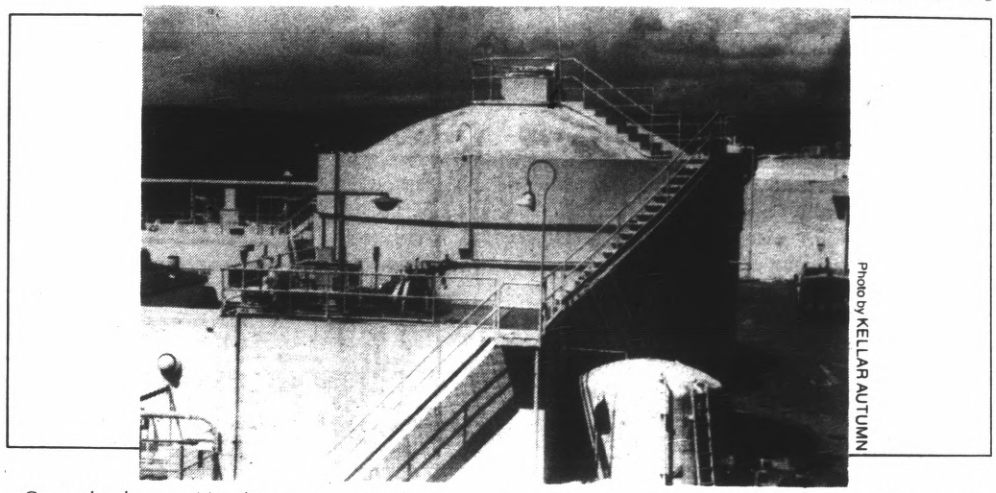

Photo by KELLAR AUTUMN

Currently, the two cities share one sewage treatment facility in Gilroy, called a "land disposal" system. Here, sewage is carried to percolation ponds, where it is purified, then drained into drinking water aquifiers. The system is rated by the state water resources control board as "advanced-primary" on a scale from primary (the least effective), to secondary, to tertiary (the cleanest level of treatment). The plant can now accomodate the several million gallons of sewage pumped through its pipes daily. But with expected population and industrial growth it would quickly become overburdened.

After two years of studying the problem, Gilroy and Morgan Hill city councils have proposed five alternatives, four of which lead into Monterey Bay—and through opposing communities.

The first—and simplest—option presented by the councils calls for expansion of the current system. Gilroy and Morgan Hill would purchase 1600 acres in the southern end of Santa Clara County to build similar, yet larger facilities. The cities would continue to treat their sewage within their boundaries. The other four alternatives aim at pumping or "leaking" effluent into the bay via pipelines or the Pajaro River.

If Gilroy and Morgan Hill pursue their plans to discharge effluent into Monterey Bay, they must find a way to overcome resistance from Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. The two communities have cause for concern, as they rely on fishing, tourism, agriculture, and other water-dependent industries. "We will take legal action against Gilroy and Morgan Hill if they choose any of the proposals except the [expanded recycling option]," Monterey County Director of Environmental Health Walter Wong said. Monterey County requires strict "oceanographic analyses" before it will issue a "Waste-Water Discharge Permit"—allowing the cities to discharge in the bay.

Shoreline communities argue that no matter how harmless the inland cities' sewage proposals seem, they open the gates to a toxic Monterey Bay.

Wong pointed out that growth statistics from Gilroy and Morgan Hill have been "blown out of proportion," creating a "false picture of their sewage needs." He noted that in 1983, the cities' combined population was 45,609. Based on their proposed sewage plan, the two have estimated their population to reach 143,500 by the year 2008—over a 200 percent increase. Average sewage flow would thus have to increase from 4.6 million gallons per day currently to 17.9 million. Wong said he doubts seriously that the cities' "astronomical" growth forecast justifies new sewage facilities.

Gary Patton, chair of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors and one of the many to testify against the four "bay-detrimental" proposals, argued that the two cities are pursuing expansive sewage facilities not to accomodate a growing population, but to attract the lucrative electronics industry from San Jose. "It's a matter of economics, not people," Patton said.

Speaking of Gilroy residents, Patton commented that "since they are a 'blanket community,' their tax base will not increase as their population grows. It will only increase with industrial growth"—thus, Gilroy's need to attract the commercial element. Patton added that because there are no federal or state monies supporting the cities' plans, they will have to rely on an expanding industrial sector to finance bonds used for construction. The result, as Patton views it: "These cities will turn the last agricultural land in the area into a second "Silicon Valley."

Surprisingly, Gilroy Mayor Roberta Hughn confirmed Patton's assessment. "We feel we need some industry here," she said. "Commercial growth is the best way to increase our tax base and we need that revenue just as any city does." Hughn added, "It's better for the community if people don't commute to San Jose. There'll be less smog."

BUT PERHAPS THE LOUDest outcry against the proposals has been over environmental dangers. Many are concerned that, with the expected growth of a commercial sector in Gilroy and Morgan Hill, water quality will deteriorate. Even the most elaborate sewage systems cannot prevent irresponsibility and accidents, according to Wong. "Industrial toxins released into the waterways could have a dangerous effect on the fragile ecosystem of Monterey Bay," he said.

"Life is a risk," responded Morgan Hill Mayor Loraine Barke. "No system is perfect, but we will try to make it as fool-proof as possible."

Many officials remain convinced, however, that Gilroy and Morgan Hill are acting near-sightedly. New, unregulated chemicals—in unlimited amounts—could upset the "ecological food chain" in the bay, according to Joe Hall, Santa Cruz City Planning Director. Hall noted that the proposed discharge site lies within 25 miles of three oceanographic research institutes and the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

Hall also worries that once Gilroy and Morgan Hill open their treatment system, the issue will be one of "how to halt a cancer from growing" rather than "how to stop it in the first place." He warned that the Gilroy-Morgan Hill solution—should they select a proposal involving the bay—will set a precedent for other growing cities. "Once this link is established," he said, "areas [to the North] will follow suit. Then our entire coast will be littered."

With so much opposition, many ask why the cities persist in considering four additional proposals, when the first option could very well solve the problem. Suzanne Steinmetz, Gilroy City Clerk, points to the increased efficiency of the land-to-bay facilities. The new sewage treatment systems will be the "most sophisticated" to date, according to Steinmetz. "Effluent will be treated at the highest degree—the tertiary level," she said.

Mayors Barke and Hughn noted that their current proposals' environmental impact report accounts for a "pre-treatment" program, in which each industry is required to remove toxins before effluent is pumped to the treatment plant. The cities employ a full-time hazardous waste technician to monitor toxins flowing through the community. "The checks and balances are there right now," said Barke. "Our county has taken the strictest, most stringent hazardous waste measures in the US."

Nevertheless, Patton and others contend that the cities are drawing attention away from their initial proposal—expansion of the current recycling system—because such a project would prove "too costly." Gilroy and Morgan Hill could manage their own sewage, Patton said, "but they're not willing to incur the expense."

The two cities are currently holding public hearings on their proposals. At their May 6 meeting they extended the decision deadline to June 10 and requested their engineers and lawyers to prepare a combination alternative from the land-to-bay option. Santa Cruz and Monterey officials lobbied hard against all such plans. Their voice has already convinced Gilroy-Morgan Hill Sewage Committee Chair Edward Lazzarini that the cities should "take care of their mess within their own boundaries." But for now, the issue—and chosen proposal—remain a guessing game until the next meeting of these opponents.

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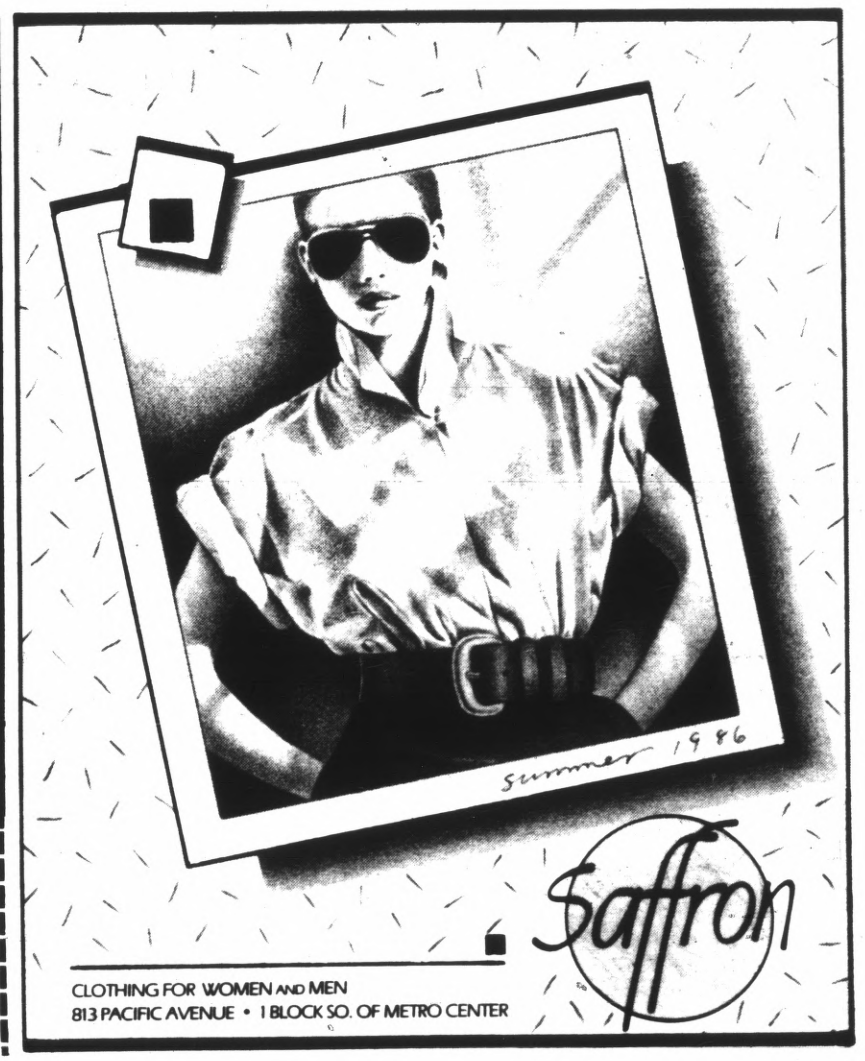

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Japan's Far Left

Summit Surprise

by Dave Tracey

DEFYING ONE OF THE tightest security forces ever assembled, Tokyo's urban guerillas on Sunday fired five homemade rockets at the Japanese state guest house during opening ceremonies for this week's economic summit. The rockets, presumably aimed at leaders of the democratic industrialized nations in Tokyo for the summit, overshot their mark and caused no injuries and minimal damage. They nevertheless demonstrated the growing strength and tenacity of Japan's militant leftist organizations.

In the wake of threats made by organizations prior to the summit, police were a constant sight on Tokyo sidewalks for weeks before the arrival of the international leaders. Auto checkpoints were set up on streets throughout the capitol region and some 30 leftist groups were under surveillance. By the time the summit began, 30,000 security police were patrolling Tokyo from the sewers to the sky. Scuba divers checked the moat around the Imperial Palace while guards watched over the city from a hired dirigible.

Japan's urban guerillas have made an astounding leap into high-tech weaponry.

Despite the added security, three separate radical groups were able to launch homemade rocket attacks in late March, and vowed to "blow up" the summit. The March attacks did little damage because the rockets didn't explode when they hit their targets—all sites connected with the summit. But they illustrated the guerillas' new sophistication in rocket launching capacity, and gave prominence to the continued growth of Japan's 35,000-strong far-left organizations. Members of these groups staged 87 acts of sabotage last year.

The most effective rockets are made by the nation's best-known radical group, the Chukakuha, or Middle Core Faction, the group claiming responsibility for Sunday's attack. The first to fire homemade missiles in Osaka in September of 1984, they also claimed responsibility for the flame-thrower assault that damaged part of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's headquarters in Tokyo a year later. The Chukakuha are also believed to be behind a March 28 assault in which mortar shells were launched through the roof of a van at the Osaka Prefectural Police headquarters.

Police have learned from stolen vehicles used as launching pads and left behind after attacks that the Chukakuha used a high-technology timing system operated by integrated circuits to launch the weapons. And the Chukakuha may now be upgrading its arsenal. The daily newspaper *Yomiuri* reported that police uncovered documents in a raid on a Chukakuha leader's home that showed the group has tested a newer, more powerful rocket they call "Icarus." The paper said the group shot one of the rockets some 2.5 miles out to sea. Up to now all rockets fired by guerrilla groups in Japan have been from vehicles parked relatively near their targets.

The police refused to comment on the report about the new rocket, but did say they uncovered Chukakuha plans to destroy a bullet train by placing a car on the tracks. That could kill scores of innocent civilians, a tactic radicals in Japan have not resorted to in the past, and one that would probably only anger the largely apolitical Japanese public.

Police estimate that the Chukakuha has about 5000 members, with 100-150 forming two underground "Revolutionary Armies" in Tokyo and Osaka. Members of these armies claimed responsibility for the sabotage which paralyzed government-run commuter trains in both cities last November 29.

In a typical example of how radicals beat strict security measures, they cut the train system's underground communications cables in over 30 places shortly before the morning rush hour. That attack, which stranded millions of commuters, drew no public support, even from the minor railway union the group said it was supporting.

Some eight years ago, members of the Senki (Battle Flag) group of the Communist League used underground sewers to sneak into the heavily-fortified Tokyo International Airport at Narita and smash up the control tower, delaying the opening of the facility. Now Senki has apparently added rockets to its arsenal, claiming responsibility for the March 26 assault on the US Embassy and the Imperial Palace. Senki's rockets, made of gasoline-filled aerosol cans, are apparently limited to about a 300-yard range.

Another group to join the rocket club was the Kakurvoko (Revolutionary Workers' Council), which said it was responsible for the March 31 rocket attack on the Akasaka State Guesthouse where the summit will be held. The car used to launch the rockets was parked farther from its target than in any of the previous attacks; one of the rockets flew over 600 yards.

The police response to the third incident in a week was predictable: They promised tighter security measures. Imported bomb-proof limousines and newly-bought helicopters thereafter transported the summit participants, who were confined to a small and well-guarded section of Tokyo during their visit. Pedestrian and auto traffic were curtailed for weeks to ensure safety near the summit site. Also, large areas of the city, as well as half of the heavily used commuter train system, were cleared of all non-security citizens.

Police also burned vast areas of vegetation around Tokyo Bay to deny cover for terrorists around Haneda Airport. And shops near the hotels housing world leaders closed.

But one Chukakuha leader told the Los Angeles *Times* over two weeks before the summit, "Our targets are not limited. Even with their martial-law-like security, the police will not be able to protect everything."

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Japan's Military

Split Image

by Eric Nelson

ANALYSIS

A LITTLE OVER 40 YEARS ago, the United States defeated and dismantled Japan's formidable military machine. Japan has since foresaken its military power, focusing instead on growing to become the second-largest non-communist industrial power in the world. But now, after 40 years of refraining from military build-up, the Japanese are strengthening their so-called "self-defense forces." Rearmament is, however, an understandably sensitive issue. Many Japanese find themselves torn between a heritage of militarism and a bitter inclination towards pacifism.

The closing days of World War II hold scarring memories for older Japanese. Hiroshi Takeuchi, for example, was 14 when he was ordered to dig trenches "to repel the enemy invasion." Takeuchi, now a bank executive, was trained along with his schoolmates to hurl himself against US tanks with armloads of explosives. "Until about 10 years ago, I had dreams of being in bombing raids and running away from the bombs," he told the Los Angeles *Times*.

The military leaders of Japan were ready to fight to the last man, woman and child in the final days of the war, rather than accepting an unconditional surrender which would not guarantee their emperor's position. By then the two atomic bombs had been dropped, and over 2.5 million Japanese had died in the war, including 658,595 civilians. With Emperor Hirohito's position secure, the war finally ended. Hiroshi Takeuchi recalled, "It was a good feeling to know that I did not have to die."

Militaristic tendencies have been strictly repressed in Japanese society since the war. Occupying US forces convinced the Japanese they would never again have a military and Japan still largely sees itself as a protectorate of the US. The Japanese press, for instance, has only recently begun to cover strategic topics, even though Japan is situated close to the Soviet Union, an area of strategic concern for 40 years.

> 'Those . . . who know pre-war Japan know this must not be allowed.'
>
> —Takashi Hosomi

Japan's academia also fostered the taboo against military issues. "Until 10 to 15 years ago, it was somewhat immoral for scholars to get involved in defense debates," Masashi Nishihara, a professor at the Defense Academy told the *Times*. The government's own defense experts were so inhibited that one official told the *Times* "even to talk about security was to suggest going back to the 1930s and 1940s."

Older Japanese remain extremely wary of the military, and are afraid it will once again dominate their society. Takashi Hosomi, head of the government's Overseas Economic Cooperative Fund, said, "Japan is a country where self-restraint doesn't work. If one element gets strong, it grows bigger and bigger. Before the war, military power was very strong. Various cabinets tried to suppress it but couldn't. If the military grew once more powerful," Hosomi told the *Times*, "Japanese politics could not withstand it. Those of us who know pre-war Japan know this must not be allowed."

Prime Minister Yashiro Nakasone's five-year program of increased military spending has thus created a serious social dilemma. Adopted last September despite moral opposition, Nakasone's new budget allows $16.7 billion for 1986 to upgrade Japan's 245,000-member Self Defense Army, as well as its air force and navy. This outlay represents a 5.4 percent increase, and is almost double the three percent increase in US military spending sought by President Reagan for 1986. Although paltry by US standards, the new budget exceeds the longstanding limit of one percent of Japan's Gross National Product.

At issue in the Japanese defense buildup is control of the surrounding sea lanes and narrow straits which provide the Soviet ships and submarines access to the Pacific. Across the Sea of Japan lies Vladivlastok, port to three-fourths of the 800-ship Soviet Pacific Fleet. The remaining ships are the Soviet's most advanced submarines, ported 1000 miles to the north at Petropavlosk, on the Kamchatka Peninsula. For the main body of the Soviet Pacific Fleet to reach open ocean, or supply the ballistic missile submarines at Petropavlosk, its ships must pass through three narrow straits. The Soya, Tsugaru, and Tsushima straits are thus of vital strategic importance to the Soviets and Japan is in a geographic position to effectively close the straits in the event of war.

Currently, Japan houses the US Seventh Fleet, whose tasks include surveillance of the Soviet Fleet and the prevention of Soviet control of the straits. A major purpose of the five-year Japanese defense buildup strongly urged by the Reagan administration, is to deny the Soviets use of the straits. Admiral M. Staser Holcomb, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, concedes the Japanese could never gain complete control of the straits, but could achieve 50 percent control, sinking every other ship that tried to get through. Recent arms sales to Japan by the US include new fighter jets and destroyers—presumably to do just that.

Nakasone's accomodation to US security desires pleases hawkish Reagan administration officials, but may erode support at home for his Liberal Democratic Party, which has ruled Japanese politics for 29 years. Even rightist Japanese admit that one reason for Japan's economic success is its frugal defense budgets and the consequent recirculation of government money back into private industry.

Nakasone, former director of the nation's Defense Agency is also opposed by the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP), whose anti-military stand is supported in the Japanese Constitution, drafted by occupying US forces after World War II. The document states, "Land, sea and air forces, as well as other [military] potential, will never be maintained." In the 1950s the government decided this did not apply to self-defense, so army, navy and air forces were created, but they have always been small, and carefully labeled "Self-Defense forces."

While the socialists captured only 19.3 percent of the vote in the latest elections in the Diet—Japan's parliament—the JSP may increasingly serve as a focal point for anti-nuclear and pacifist movements.

The only country ever to suffer nuclear destruction, Japan has also constitutionally banned the manufacture, possession, or introduction of nuclear weapons in Japanese territory. However, since Japan never asks if US ships stationed in its ports are carrying nuclear weapons, and US policy is to neither confirm nor deny the presence of such weapons, the country is essentially open to nuclear presence. Unlike New Zealand's government, whose demand that the US reveal which ships carry nuclear arms has disrupted US-New Zealand ties, Japan appears unlikely to make this an issue. However, years of anti-nuclear demonstrations at US naval bases in Japan illustrates the public's displeasure.

Dissatisfaction with Japan's military policy and its submissive nuclear position is not confined to the mainstream political process. The extremely tight security at this week's economic summit of the industrial nations underscores the significance of Japan's (radical) leftist organizations which have vowed to disrupt the summit to embarrass Nakasone and Emperor Hirohito, whom they regard as a war criminal.

Prime Minister Nakasone may call for early elections this year to consolidate his political position, but a large, vocal anti-military constituency may combine with vehement opposition to US trade concessions in spelling his party's defeat. In any case, Nakasone has prompted a transformation within Japan's identity, and it remains to be seen whether Japan will accept status as a military as well as an industrial power.

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Slugs Eat Shit

Dear Staff:

Your readers may be interested in a few attributes of our indomitable banana slugs. They can be very selective; Professor Langenheim on our faculty and her students have studies in some detail how banana slugs avoid eating the mint-flavored yerba buena plants in our redwood forests, but not the coughdrop-flavored plants in the adjacent oak forests. Such differences in diet may be related to an observation made by a (hungry?) graduate student that some banana slugs, but not others, themselves have an extremely astringent taste.

However, I would rather think that the Parks Department and Arbor Day committee were instead ready to acknowledge the seriousness of publicly accessible "food trees" and put away personality or cultural biases to accomplish something worthwhile of the fanfare offered Arbor Day activity. Call your unelected parks commissioner or department director and let them know how you feel about "food trees."

Bill Quealy

University is #1

Dear Staff:

I am writing to alert your readers to an upcoming hearing before the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. This hearing is of great significance to those UCSC students, faculty, and staff who utilize Transit District buses.

As all riders of University routes know, the existing buses serving the campus are overloaded at peak transit use times. New buses should be added to the University's route. Unfortunately, the proposed Transit District budget for next year does *not* recommend the addition of any new buses for UCSC.

I urge concerned readers to attend a public hearing on the Transit District budget, to be held on Friday, May 16, 1986 at 9am, in the City Council Chambers at the Santa Cruz City Hall, 809 Center Street, Santa Cruz. If you can't attend the public hearing, write a letter to the Transit District Board of Directors, 230 Walnut Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

It's important to let the Transit District Board of Directors know that there is widespread support for additional buses for the UCSC route. I'm convinced that if the Board of Directors gets this message, that it will be possible to provide additional buses.

Very truly yours,
Gary A. Patton, Supervisor
Third District

The Freedom to Say CO

Dear Staff:

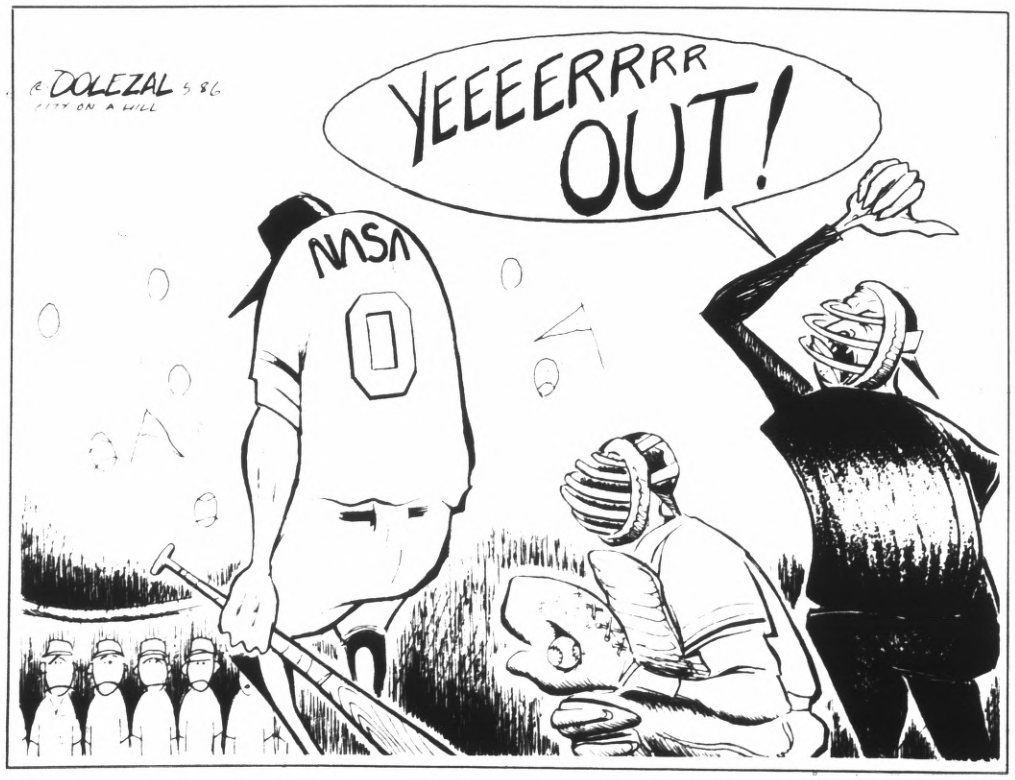
On April 17, you published an article ("Learning Alternatives") about the draft registration and financial aid. The author, Duke Helfand, wrote about the discriminatory Solomon I Amendment which requires men to sign a statement of registration compliance before receiving financial aid. In protest of this, Duke encourages men to seek other means of financing their educations. In typical liberal fashion, however, Duke Helfand is advocating reaction to the dilemma and ignoring the problem itself.

Conscientious objectors and others do not register because they do not want to support the military and what it represents. On the other hand, we all have a responsibility to serve our country; most of us benefit from the freedom and liberties we have here. CO's and other non-registrants are not relieved of this responsibility simply because they are pacifists.

The citizens of this country, both female and male, have obligations collateral if not superceding military protection. Certainly, only the most callow of us are content to see poverty continue unabated. Since this country has many public service programs in desperate need of help, let the CO's fulfill their obligation through social work. If we offer this alternative to military registration, everyone will fulfill his or her responsibility to the country and our society will benefit.

It is time for liberals to realize our obligations and convince our government of the merits of such a proposal. We must progress beyond our reactionary measures and become part of a dialectic.

Sincerely,
Lesley Watts



Vets for Peace

Dear Staff:

Political action above and beyond the call of duty was demonstrated by three members of Post 5888 of the Veterans of Foreign wars of Santa Cruz when they went to Washington D.C. recently to lobby members of Congress voting on the $100 million Aid to the Contras bill. The Bill, if passed, will be a virtual declaration of war against a country—Nicaragua—and its democratically elected government. Ruben Gomez, Richard Anderson and Rick Moran returned from the Nation's Capitol after talking to members of Congress, administrative aids, and others.

Chaplain Gomez, like others of the Vietnam era, has sons who are of draft age or have served in the Armed Services and he watched from the House galleries as Congress defeated the Contra Aid bill. This was only the first round of votes on the issue of aid to US mercenaries who now oppose the Ortega Government of Nicaragua. They were joined in their efforts by representatives of a number of Veterans groups who met in Washington D.C. and formed a coalition of Veterans for Peace.

Neither the US allies in the Organization of American States or the NATO allies support the US position and the UN General Assembly as well as the Security Council has censured the US (and USSR) intervention in Central America (a case before the World Court is pending).

Wage Peace (not war) is the slogan of this group of veterans who went to Washington DC at their own expense and carried the banner with that message to the steps of the Capitol and to the White House. VFW Post 5888 known as the Bill Motto Post, is named for a Vietnam war medic, turned "pacifist" because of that experience, and is adamantly opposed to sending their sons into another "No-win War."

With almost 70 percent of the public against intervention in Central America they feel justified in standing firm on their position against the two million members (45,000 Posts) of the national organization, which they claim doesn't represent them as individual members or the collectivitiy of veterans who may be a *new* "silent majority."

The people of the Third World need US aid and trade rather than arms, munitions, planes and rockets. Armaments and bombs won't put food on the table and ideology is no substitute for peace.

Robert S. Hall

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Staff, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

End Heterosexism

SOMEONE YOU CARE ABOUT IS GAY. You may not know that now, but it's time you did; only when people realize that human worth is not dependent on sexual orientation will gays, lesbians, and bisexuals be given long-due legal rights and personal recognition. For now, each new gain for these groups is met with not only deserved support, but also with bitter antagonism.

The recent Student Union Assembly resolution (see Campus Clips) to provide affirmative action for persons of minority sexual preference marks a definite victory for gay awareness on this campus; moreover, it will bring the issue before the system-wide UC Students Association Board. While the overall effect of including these groups in EOP/SAA programs is unclear, it is certain that we must (as the resolution does) acknowledge—and challenge—prejudice based on sexual orientation. Refusal of such recognition, seen in the denunciation of the resolution by several members of the Kresge Parliament, shows that such prejudice exists even here in "PC" Santa Cruz.

Nationwide, the AIDS epidemic and subsequent media hype has taken its toll, not only in lives, but in rights. Leaders have raised outrageous proposals for restricting and even quarantining AIDS patients and/or all gays—including a plan for identification of homosexuals called "Star of David," modelled after the Nazi badge system for marking Jews. Many businesses refuse employment to applicants they suspect to be gay, for fear of being contaminated by AIDS—a disease spread only through non-casual contact. And the federal government still provides only paltry funding for AIDS research and treatment—something unthinkable had the disease first struck middle-class straights. Fortunately, the gay community was quick to pull together in grassroots education and support programs that have greatly reduced both the risk and the suffering of AIDS.

In the state of California, new hope has come after Deukmejian's stinging veto of AB 1, a bill passed by the State Assembly two years ago that would have banned employment and housing discrimination against homosexuals. Last Wednesday, State Attorney General John Van de Kamp issued an opinion on a 1915 law that prohibits politically-based discrimination by employers. The opinion extrapolates on a 1979 State Supreme Court decision that defines declaration of sexual orientation as a political act, to place gays under the protection of the old law. San Francisco Assemblymember Art Agnos (the author of AB 1) is now taking the opinion to employers and district attorneys statewide in hopes of ending employment discrimination.

Of course political action such as this is vital, but Van de Kamp's opinion points out another important route to improving the condition of gays, lesbians, and bisexuals. If you are not heterosexual, the best thing you can do for gay rights (for *your* rights) is to come out and *stay* out. Every time another person who knows and respects you finds out that you aren't heterosexual, you've destroyed another person's stereotype. And if you are heterosexual, be gay-affirmative—voice your support for people of other sexual orientations. Personal statements with the force of numbers become political actions; the weight of many will crush the closet forever. ✓

KALEIDOscope

THE BANGLE ANGLE: Now that the Go-Go's are gone-gone, The Bangles are America's foremost all-female rock band. They'll have a manic Tuesday this week at the Civic.

Dare to Be PC

"We'll be dancin' and singin' and movin' to the groovin'. . ." Yes folks, get out your patent leather Birkenstocks and rhinestone-studded woolen socks as Charlie Murphy and Jamie Sieber bring their "original music with a conscience" to Santa Cruz's Vets Hall Saturday night. Murphy and Sieber's six-year collaboration has produced three diverse and politically-charged albums, most recently the highly dancable *Fierce Love*.

Murphy contributed to their first album of anti-sexist men's music, *Walls to Roses: Songs of Changing Men*, with the anthemic "Gay Spirit." He released *Catch the Fire* with Sieber in 1980 and *Canticles* in 1984. Before adopting their current "poly-rhythmic" influenced format, Sieber and Murphy incorporated jazz music and gospel chants with their folk music. This rhythmically correct event starts at 8:30pm. Tickets are available on sliding scale prices—from $5.50 to $8.50—at Cymbaline and Blue Rhythm Records.

A Lighter Shade of Paisley

During the summer of '83, I stood with my feet stuck to the greasy floor of some dive in the heart of Hollywood, and I listened to the ringing of guitars and sweet harmonies of the Bangles. Well, it's three years later, and the Bangles are preparing to visit Santa Cruz—this Tuesday night, at the Civic Auditorium, to be precise. No longer playing sweaty little basements, the Bangles are instead enjoying national success with their single "Manic Monday."

Once part of a plethora of garage-like bands in LA, know as the "paisly underground" that featured The Three O'Clock, The Dream Syndicate, and also recent visitor to Santa Cruz, Green on Red, The Bangles have finally attained national success, reading #2 on Billboard's Hot 100 and starring in their own videos.

The Bangles' sound is often reminiscent of the Byrds/REM guitar style coupled with three part harmonies. They depart from the cliche revivalism of many similar bands by incorporating the often heavy guitar of Viki Peterson with the ringing guitar work of Susanna Hoffs. They have also proved that an all-female band can play poignant and forceful rock without the fluff of the Go-Go's or the mindless boom-boom of Heart.

On the same bill is the Australian quartet Hoodoo Gurus. Now, I've never seen these guys—much less heard of them—but they've gotten rave reviews from *Billboard*, the Boston *Globe*, and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. And hey, if they can play in St. Louis, they can play in. . .St. Louis. Tickets are $13.50 for the 8pm performance at Bass, Cymbaline, Blue Rhythm, and the Civic Auditorium Box Office. Bring your own Paisley.

Sweet Dreams

Contrary to popular belief, Kaleidoscope is not the only thing worth reading, so if you didn't read this week's cover story—tsk tsk. Friday at 8pm, the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium will present a benefit showing of the documentary film trilogy by Geoffrey Dunn and Mark Schwartz: *American Dreams*. Schwartz and Dunn are both graduates of UCSC, and the films concentrate on local profiles—hey, don't trust me!—read the cover story on page 24! The performance will benefit Peace Day and it includes live music and food. Tickets are available in advance at the Civic Auditorium Box Office, the UCSC Box Office and the Capitola Book Cafe for $4, and at the door for $5. See ya at the Civic. . .

Really, Really Serious Music

Ok, ok, so maybe *City on a Hill's* crack K-Scope writing squad makes a few too many silly jokes. But just to show that we don't think people with "velvet purses" and "top hats" are the only ones who enjoy fine music—come on folks—iron your surf shorts, tu-tus, chest harnesses, thigh-high leather boots, and parkas, and cruise your hover crafts down to the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall on Wednesday at 8pm to hear the Porter String Quartet. This professional chamber ensemble will perform Johannes Brahms' *Quartet #2 in A Minor*, followed by works by Mozart and Prokofiev. Tickets for this sure-to-be-bitchin' event are available at the door for $2, students and seniors, and $5 general. For more information, please call 429-ARTS.

Brecht a Leg!

Bring your entire collection of emotional responses to the Barn Theater May 9 through the 11th as the UCSC Theater Arts Board present *An Evening of Brecht*. The outspoken Brecht, whose works often criticized the political and social beliefs that brought war and totalitarianism into the 20th century, was at the forefront of various theatrical innovations; as both playwright and director, using his techniques he invited the audiences to think, laugh, and cry during the same production. Berated in this country for his socialist beliefs, the German Brecht fled to Switzerland, and then to East Germany before his hearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activity.

An Evening of Brecht features a potpourri of the author's work, drawing from the music and drama of four of his pieces. Included in the bill are selection from *Mother Courage and Her Children*, *The Good Woman of Szechwan*, *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*, and *The Jewish Wife*. The performance is a collaboration by students from several different liberal arts boards on campus, and four senior thesis projects are involved. Showtimes are at 8pm, and tickets are available only at the door. Call 429-ARTS for more information.

And All *That* Jazz

Proteges of Miles Davis dominated the jazz scene in the '60s and '70s. Now the tradition lives on as Miles' former guitar player John Scofield brings his band to the Kuumbwa Tuesday night at 8pm.

In the late '70s, Scofield broke into jazz circles playing with Gerry Mulligan, Gary Burton, and then Dave Leibman. In '81, he started gigging with Davis, touring and performing on four albums in a three-year stint.

Scofield recently released his second album, which features another former Davis sideman—Darryl Jones—as well as Omar Hakim and Don Grolnick. Jones and Hakim just finished touring with Sting after laying down licks on his *Dream of the Blue Turtles*. *Still Warm* highlights Scofield's original style, one that borrows more from saxophone greats John Coltrane, Charlie Parker, and Lester Young than contemporary guitar playing icons like John McLaughlin or Stanley Jordan.

Don't miss Scofield and his band—they have the potential to reach the status of other Miles disciples and maybe even Mr. Cool himself. Tickets are $8.50 at Cymbaline, Blue Rhythm and at the door.

Prints of the City—and Country

I tell ya—I hate to admit that I'm a little behind the times, but it's been *ages* since I've been to the *Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center of Colorado*. Consequently, I've never had the experience of being visually stimulated to unimaginable elevations by Posada. In case you also haven't made it to the *Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center of Colorado* in the last couple of years either—Posada was a renowned Mexican printmaker and caricaturist who lived around the turn of the century. One of the finest collections of his art is still to be found in that country. Well, from May 11 to June 15, a selection of works from said collection will be exhibited at the Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery.

A self-taught artist born in Aguascalientes, Posada worked in Mexico City from 1888 on, as illustrator for newspapers, broadsides, magazines and pamphlets. Using vivid graphics, he chronicled the political events that culminated in the revolution of 1910; he also captured catastrophies, crimes, scandals, and daily religious events in lithographic prints, woodcuts, and type metal and zinc engravings.

Works shown are presented in English and Spanish. A reception happens Wednesday from 6-8pm. Admission is free.

Thursday 8

☐lectures

The Attack on Programs of Preferential Treatment: A Critical Assessment. Professor Richard Wasserstrom, Professor of Philosophy and Fellow of Kresge College. 20th Annual Faculty Research Lecture. 8pm, Krege Town Hall, free.

☐workshops

Gays and Lesbians of Color: where do we fit in or do we? 7:30pm, Cowell 223, free.

Lesbian Writing Workshop. Help publish *In Our Own Arms, Issue III*. 7:30pm, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

☐miscellaneous

Come and ravish in Russian food! A cook-in, sponsored by the Ben T. Clark Russian Club. 10:30am, Cowell Courtyard, small charge for food.

Songs and Scenes from the works of Berthold Brecht. 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall, free.

Panel Discussion on S & M. 7:30pm, Cowell 216, free.

Friday 9

☐movies

The Times of Harvey Milk, and *Pink Triangles*: Gay Movie Night. 8pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, free.

☐theater

An Evening With Brecht: songs and scenes from the works of Berthold Brecht. 8pm, Barn Theater, $3 students/seniors; $4 general.

☐lectures

The Politics of AIDS. Speakers: Pat Norman and Howard Wallace. 12pm, Cowell Conference Room, free.

The Idea of Physical Reality and the Unreality of Colors. Bary Stroud, Professor of Philosophy at UC Berkeley. 4pm, Kresge Lounge, free.

☐meetings

Come Out of the Closet! Bisexual Women's and Men's support/social group. Every Friday at 6pm. For more information call Jennifer at 429-9268. Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

☐sports

Women's Ultimate Frisbee practices/pick up games. All women welcome! 4pm, West Field, free.

☐workshop

Career Advising: Roberta K. Eyler, M.Ed., OTR, Occupational Therapist (San Jose State Univ.). Drop-in session at Health Science Advising Office, 12-1pm, Call 429-2954 for more information Thimann Mobile Unit 1, free.

Join and learn authentic dances from various regions of Mexico, including Veracruz, Jalisco, and Campeche. 6pm, East Fieldhouse Activities Bldg., free.

☐exhibits

Twain Newhart and Kellar Autumn. Art Exhibit. Open daily 8-11pm and M-F 8am-3:30pm. Runs through May 9. Stevenson Coffeeshop, free.

Paul Rangell, Art Exhibit, Open Daily 9am-9pm, April 20-May 9. Stevenson Library, free.

☐miscellaneous

Staff Brown Bag Social. Bring your own lunch and dessert will be provided. All staff women welcome! 12pm, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

Peace Work: Come and sit at the kitchen table and write letters to elected representatives, get involved. 4pm, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

Saturday 10

☐theater

An Evening With Brecht: an evening of songs and scenes from the works of Berthold Brecht. 8pm, Barn Theater, $3 students/seniors; $4 general.

☐concerts

Slavvanka. This reknown Bay Area Men's Slavic Chorus will be performed as part of the Soviet Events program at Stevenson College. 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, free.

☐meetings

The May meeting for the directors of all nine UC Students Lobby campus offices. 11am, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

☐sports

1986 California Cal-State Ultimate Championships. May 10-11 9am-6pm, East Field, free.

Fencing: Open Foil Tournament, 11am, East Gym, free.

☐exhibits

Vicki Victoria: Paintings, Photography, Sculptures. May 10-14. MWF 3-6pm, Sun. & Tues. 7-9pm. Reception Sat., May 10 at 5pm, J.B. Hall Gallery, Porter College.

☐dance

Gay Day in May: Talent show and dance for Santa Cruz AIDS Project and Gay Day Parade. 8pm, Cowell Dining Hall, $5 advance, $6 door; $4 dance only.

☐miscellaneous

Come celebrate the seventh annual **Multicultural Festival**. A full afternoon of live entertainment, exhibits, and international foods portraying the rich heritage of campus ethnic organizations will be featured. 11am, Upper Quarry, Free. Fee for international dishes.

GAY PRIDE, POLITICS and PLAY: Gay Awareness draws to a close on Saturday; all events are open to all students—gay, straight or struggling.

CALEND

Sunday 11

☐theater

An Evening With Brecht: See Friday's list for details.

☐concerts

Peter Smith presents his senior recital, with works for flute, and percussion. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, free.

☐meetings

Hesed is now meeting Sunday mornings at Merrill 102. All are welcome. 9am, Merrill 102, free.

☐sports

1986 California Cal-State Ultimate Championships. 9am-6pm. East Field, free.

☐exhibits

Antonio Gaudi: An Architect in Context, by William Olivers. Art Exhibit. Runs through May 23; Open 8am-3:30pm M-F; 8pm-11pm daily. Stevenson Coffeeshop, free.

Mother/Daughter Art Show and Mother's Day Performance. Grand opening for art show by mothers and daughters with mother-daughter poetry readings and musical performances. 10am, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

Monday 12

☐concerts

Stevenson College Night Dinner & Entertainment featuring Chanticleer, San Francisco's internationally known all-male chamber choir. 6:40pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, free.

☐lectures

The ABM Treaty: Problems in Compliance. Stephen Schwartz, Research Assistant w/Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy. 3pm, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

Towards a Non-Enzymatic RNA-type Replication. Dr. Anastassia Kanavarioti, NASA/Ames Research Center. 4:15pm, Thimann 397, free.

Palestinians in Israel and Neighboring states. 7pm, Cowell Conference Room, free.

☐meetings

Weekly meeting of the Strike Support Education Committee to discuss issues surrounding the strike in Watsonville and plan fundraising events to benefit the strikers. 6pm, Oakes 103, free.

Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship welcomes you to its weekly large group meeting. 7:30pm, Classroom unit 1, free.

Is your rent killing you? Wonder why the Chancellor isn't building needed housing? Talk with Supervisor Gary Patton and Councilmember Mardi Wormhoudt about plans for the future. 8pm, Oakes Science Center, free.

Voyeur is the visual arts magazine for the UCSC community. 8pm, Cowell 223, free.

☐sports

UCSC Men's Tennis: NCAA Division III Team Championships, May 12-21, Claremont, free.

Women's Ultimate Frisbee practices/pick up games. All womens welcome! 4pm, West Field, free.

☐miscellaneous

A public reading from recent literary works by Ismael Reed, Juan Felipe Herrera, Harryette Mullen & Lorna Dee Cervantes will be held as part of the "California Ethnic Writers Series." 7pm, Oakes 105, free.

Video retrospective of works. 7:30pm, D148 Porter, free.

Study Abroad Program. A recent grant recipient will talk about grant applications. 3:30pm, McHenry Library Room 219, free.

Faith and Judaism. A workshop series in which ideas of spirituality. 7:30pm, Stevnson Conference Room, free.

☐miscellaneous

Reading by Lee Breuer, author of *Gospel at Colonnus*. 4pm, Porter College House, free.

Beyond War presents an introduction to a new way of thinking in approaching global concerns. 7:30pm, Crown Fireside Lounge, free.

Ongoing insight meditation instruction and practice for all who are interested. Bring a cushion and be prompt. 8:30pm Cowell Health Center Conference Room, free.

Tuesday 13

☐movies

Killing Us Softly. Film examining the images of women. Discussion follows. 5:30pm. Classroom Unit 1, free.

☐lectures

Genetic and Molecular Approaches to Cell Determination. Dr. Gerald Schubiger, Department of Zoology, University of Washington. 4pm, Thimann [illegible] free.

The Politics of Jesus. A dialogue discussion with Rev. John Alexander and Dr. Donald Nicholl. Moderated by Dr. Darrell Yeaney. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

☐meetings

Asian American Student Alliance meeting. 7pm, Oakes Art Lounge, free.

Hebrew discussion group for [illegible] levels. Led by Israeli Hebrew teacher Ruti Rattner. Call [illegible] for more information at 425-4519. 7:30pm, Stevenson 221, free.

☐workshop

Workshop to discuss the 1987-88 Fulbright Graduate

Wednesday 14

☐movies

Oakes College Film Series "An Encounter With Tragedy" 7pm. Studio C, Communications, free.

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☐lectures

Mixing vs. Primordial Abundance Variations in Old Steller Populations Dr. Robert P. Kraft, UCSC. 4pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221, free.

Cultural Perspectives on the Difficulties of Pursuing Higher Education and Why the Failure Rates are so High, 4pm, Women's Re-Entry Lounge, free.

☐meetings

GALA General Meeting. 7:30pm, Porter Fireside, free.

Come and participate in the new and exciting Ben T. Clark Russian Studies Club! 7:30pm, Cowell 223, free.

Weekly meeting of Students Against Apartheid. 9pm, Merrill 130, free.

☐sports

UCSC Men's Tennis: NCSAA Division III Team Championships, May 12-14, Claremont, free.

☐workshop

"Desperately Seeking Shelter . . . The Art of Finding Off-Campus Housing." A 1 ½ hour workshop designed for first-time renters. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), free.

community. Group discussion will follow. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

Thursday 15

☐movies

Holy Places of India: personally narrated slides reveal the spiritual richness of Vrindavana, Sri Mayapur, Jagannatha Puri and Navadvipa. 7pm, Kresge 321, Donation requested.

Prof. Boris Keyser (UCSC) will host a video presentation of Recreating the Dialog: People's Diplomacy—US/USSR. 7pm, Stevenson Classroom 175, free.

☐theater

West Side Story explodes onstage in a dazzling new production directed by Michael Edwards. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $4 students/seniors; $7 general.

☐concerts

Terrel Eaton Quartet: jazz/fusion music, Kresge Noontime Concert Series. 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza, free.

☐lectures

The Gramm-Rudman Debate. Martin Shapiro, Professor of Jurisprudence and Social Policy, Boalt Hall, UC Berkeley. 3:30pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, free.

The Impact of the Soviet Union Nuclear Accident on US Nuclear Power. Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner James K. Asselstine, 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, free.

☐meetings

Students for Socialist Action weekly meeting. Newcomers welcome. 5:30pm, Oakes 103, free.

The Peace Alliance is a group of people concerned about world peace and nuclear disarmament. 7pm, Oakes 202, free.

Filipino Student Association General Meeting. 7:30pm, Cowell 222, free.

The Lavender Guild Men's Rap Group for Gay, Bisexual, curious, or questioning men. 7:30pm, Cowell Conference Room, free.

Everyone welcome to contribute to the Spring Issue of TWANAS. 7:30pm, Merrill 132, free.

☐sports

Swim Club takes swimmers in white van to Harvey West Pool and back. 6pm, East Field House, free.

☐workshop

"Desperately Seeking Shelter . . . The Art of Finding Off-Campus Housing." A 1 ½ hour workshop designed for first-time renters. 7pm, Crown Classroom 208, free.

☐miscellaneous

A dynamic slide presentation on the cultural awakening and national identity in revolutionary Nicaragua, "What are You Nicaragua" by Catherine Rouslin. 12pm, Kerr Hall 247, free.

Israeli Folkdancing for everyone. First hour instruction, second hour review and requests. 7pm, East Fieldhouse Dance Studio, free.

Asian-American Women Writers': Janice Mirikitani, Genny Lim, and Fae Ng will give a poetry/fiction reading. 7pm, Oakes Art Lounge, free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

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Jewish Song Workshop. No Knowledge of Hebrew or music is necessary. 7:30pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, free.

Join and learn authentic dances from various regions of Mexico. 8pm, East Fieldhouse Activities Bldg., free.

☐miscellaneous

TEEN SCENE: brown bag lunch discussions for concerned parents of teenagers. 12pm, Classroom Unit Room 101, free.

Healing of the Spirit. A diverse panel of feminist women in the

Oceanic chemical changes in the Tertiary. Dr. Margaret Delaney. Assistant Professor of Marine Sciences. 4pm, Studio C, Communications, free.

David Middlebrook, internationally known artist and professor at San Jose State University 5pm, Slide Rm. Performing Arts D203, free.

Discovered Realities of an Artist/Woman. Linda Einfoldt, artist and instructor at San Jose Museum Art School. 7pm, Baskin Seminar Room, free.

VIEW*finder*

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Violets are Blue 6:15, 8, 9:45 (Sat., Sun. mats. 1, 2:45, 4:30)
II. Critters 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 (Sat., Sun. mats. 12:30, 2:30, 4:25)

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Jo Jo Dancer, Your Life is Calling 2, 4, 6, 8:15, 10:15
II. Legend 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 8, 10:10
III. Gung Ho 2, 6, 10 **Water** 4:10, 8:10
IV. Short Circuit 2, 4, 6, 8:15, 10:15

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Out of Africa 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05
II. The Color Purple 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15
III. Brazil 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:20

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
I. Lucas 6:30, 10 **Offbeat** 8:20 (Sun. mat. 4:50)
II. Murphy's Law 6:45, 10 **Police Academy III** 8:30, (Sun. mat. 5:10)

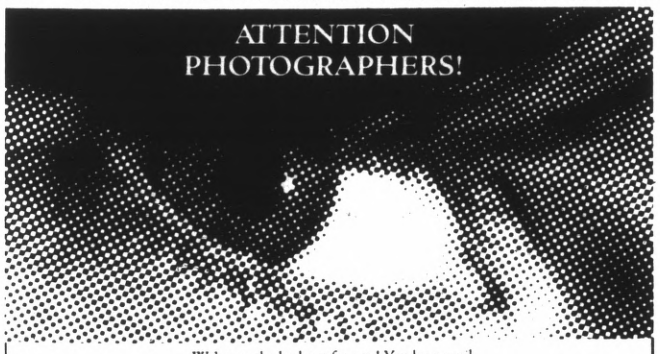
NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Rayoni 6:50, 8:25, 10 (Sun. mats. 3:05, 4:50)
II. A Room with a View 6:40, 8:55 (Sun. mats. 2:20, 4:30)
III. Smooth Talk 7:20, 9:10, 10:50 (Sun. mats. 3:50, 5:35)
IV. Dreamchild 6:30, 8:15, 9:55 (Sun. mat. 4:20)
V. Stop Making Sense 11 (Sun. mat. 2:30)

RIO 423-2000
Hannah and Her Sisters 5:45, 8, 10:05 (Sat., Sun. mats. 1:30, 3:35)

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs.-Fri. **Woman of the Year** 7:30; **Without Love** 9:35
Sat. **Gregg Schiffner film series** 8
Sun. **Stormy Weather** 6, 9:10 **Gentlemen Prefer Blondes** 7:30
Mon. **Kerouac** 7:30 **WR—Mysteries of the Organism** 8:55
Tues.-Wed. **Latino** 7:30; **El Norte** 9:30

UA 426-8383
I. Blue City 6, 8, 10 (Sat., Sun. mats. 12:35, 2:20, 4:10)
II. (sneak preview of Top Gun to show at 8—except Saturday) **Knights of the Cities** 6:15, 8:15, 10:15 (Sat., Sun. mats. 1:15, 3:30)

ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS!



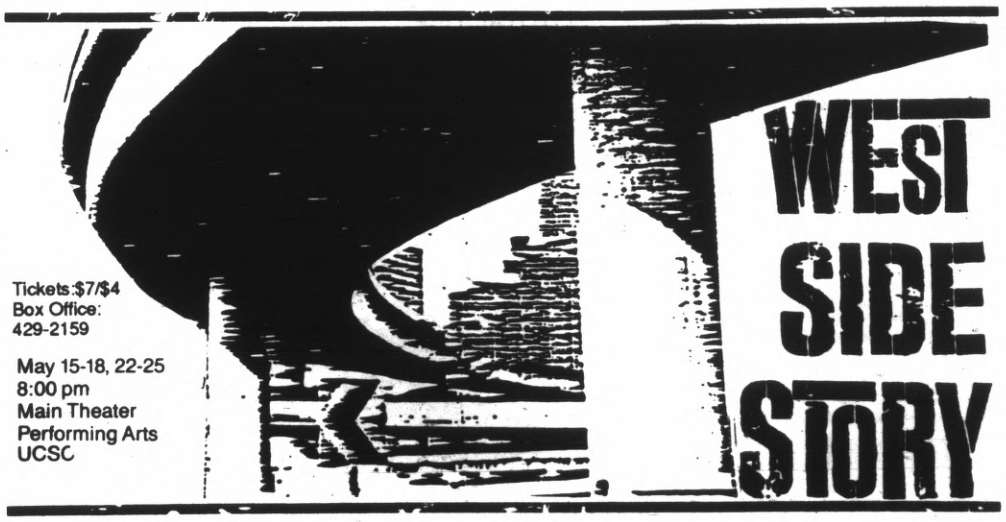
We're on the lookout for you! You have until

Tuesday, May 21

to submit your favorite original black and white photograph for *City on a Hill*'s upcoming photography supplement. Prints only, please - no color, no slides, no negatives. Prints need not be mounted, and should be no smaller than 3½ x 5 and no larger than 11 x 14. Send your photograph with your name, phone number and the title of your work to:

Photo Editor
City on a Hill
The Stonehouse
UCSC, 95064

Thanks!



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May 15-18, 22-25
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Main Theater
Performing Arts
UCSC

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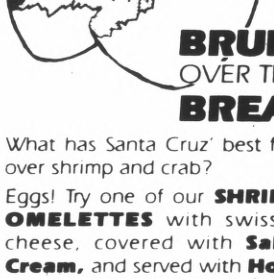

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☐ #3 June 21 - June 29 ☐ #6 July 12 - July 20 ☐ #9 Aug. 2 - Aug. 10

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Central American Ecology

War on the World

by Bill Hall

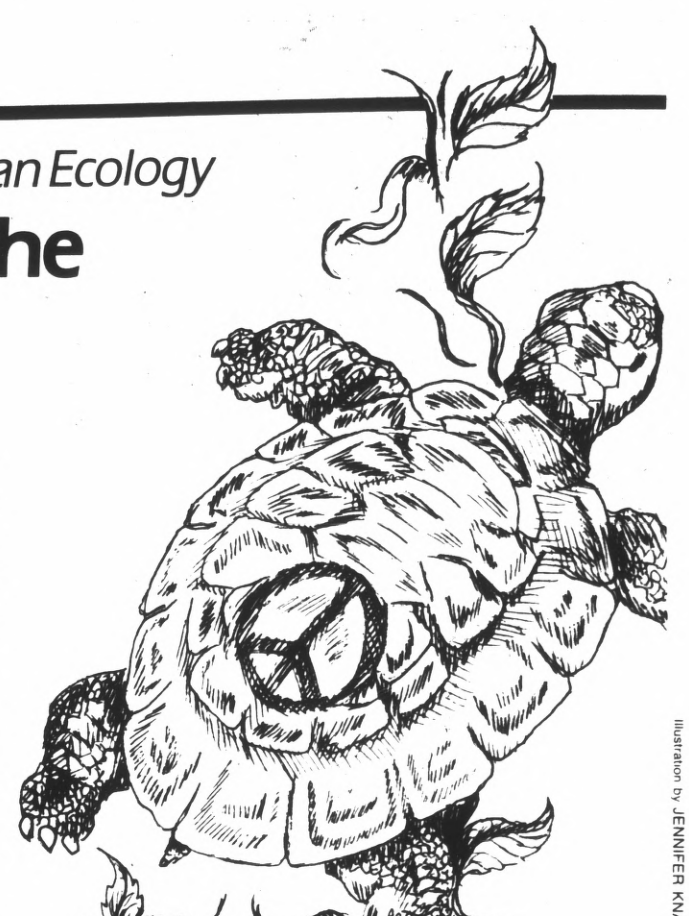

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

"THE PRINCIPLE ecological problem in Central America is war," said Lorenzo Cardenal, a Nicaraguan ecology professor and director of that country's national park service. Cardenal was addressing an international conference on national Green parties at UCLA last month. His appearance at the conference highlighted Nicaragua's struggle against environmental degradation and the ecological costs of US aggression in the region, which are important but neglected issues on the debate surrounding the Central American conflict.

Since the overthrow of the US-supported Somoza government in 1979, Nicaragua has confronted a legacy of environmental destruction. Thirty percent of Nicaragua's tropical rainforests disappeared in the 1970s as a result of private lumber operations and pressure from landless peasants. Problems now resulting are widespread soil erosion, dust storms, and flash floods, according to the San Francisco-based Environmental Project on Central America.

In 1968, the World Health Organization found that polluted water led to 17 percent of all Nicaraguan deaths. Sewage and industrial pollutants virtually killed Lake Managua, and many species of plant and animal life were in danger of extinction. "All this was a result of foreign interest controlling Nicaragua's resources," said Cardenal. "Somoza opened the country to private enterprise which disregarded the Nicaraguan environment," he continued.

Today, ongoing research throughout Nicaragua has produced a variety of ecological programs. Two million saplings are grown yearly to reforest Nicaragua's depleted forests and help control erosion and soil loss. Eighteen percent of Nicaragua's territory has been targeted to become national park land. Endangered wildlife species such as the green turtle are protected by new laws and educational campaigns. Penwalt, the US corporation that has poisoned Lake Managua by dumping mercury since 1968, has been persuaded to reduce its emissions. Rationing has also been introduced in an effort to secure clean water for the population of Managua. According to Cardenal, the Sandinistas' new policy is "integral, wholistic, integrated development planning. There is a new relationship between man [sic] and nature, a new concept and philosophy of development, which didn't exist historically because of foreign domination."

Perhaps most successful have been Nicaragua's experiments with Integrated Pest Management. According to a 1977 study by the Central American Institute of Investigation and Industrial Technology, Nicaraguans had the dubious honor of having one of the world's highest levels of exposure to DDT in their body tissue. In some years, pesticides were consuming up to 45 percent of import expenditures.

In 1980 the Sandinista government banned such highly dangerous pesticides as DDT and DBCP. Today, using more ecologically sound techniques such as crop rotation and "trapcropping"—in which pests are "trapped" and killed on crops planted early and in a smaller area—Nicaragua is protecting people and the soil, and importing fewer pesticides.

But the US-sponsored contra war against Nicaragua is having widespread effects on the country's new ecological projects. According to Cardenal, "Contra military actions destroy our natural resources, such as an attack on a brigade planting trees on the Atlantic Coast and an attack where 140,000 hectares of forest were set on fire." Cardenal said environmental projects and environmentalists are targeted by the contras, who have killed more than 70 forestry and seed workers in the past three years. Equipment, vehicles, storage facilities, and research centers have also been destroyed, said Cardenal. "All of this," he continued, "is with the aim of forcing people to boycott environmental projects."

Defense spending has limited conservation efforts as well. Because Nicaragua must put up to 50 percent of its budget into defense, other programs—including environmental programs—are sacrificed. "The Natural Resource Ministry budget had to be severely cut back," Cardenal explained. "Nicaragua is a closed laboratory for the new ecology because we are not allowed to operate."

Militarization has had drastic ecological consequences for the entire Central American region. Cardenal noted that in Guatemala the US-backed government's campaign of counterinsurgency has upset traditional land and resource use by the population. Mostly Indian Guatemalan peasants are being concentrated into "model villages"—patterned after the Vietnam War's "strategic hamlets"—with unforseen ecological effects. Overcrowding and a more intensely concentrated burden on cropland have magnified water contamination and soil erosion.

In El Salvador the US-trained military has used napalm, white phosphorous, and herbicides against the guerrilla movement, poisoning the land and water. And in Honduras, construction of roads and bases for US military have allowed peasants to colonize large areas of rainforest, contributing to already serious levels of deforestation.

Because of the ecological costs of intervention in Central America, environmentalists throughout the region are organizing, meeting, and exchanging information to educate others about the threats to natural life. "If Nicaragua were allowed to go ahead with its new environmental model in peace," said Cardenal, "we would be a model for other countries...We believe that right now the role ecologists should play is to join in the search for peace."

Free Pregnancy Centers

Breaking Open The Centers

by **Sheila Granoff**

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

THE BIRTHRIGHT CENTER in Santa Cruz is a shack hidden away amid a dense cluster of similar houses. Geographically, it may be hard to find, but in the Yellow Pages, it's easy. Women seeking pregnancy tests are lured by the promise of free services offered here. Many of them don't realize that the price of the tests administered here and at other free pregnancy clinics is unsolicited advice regarding abortion. These centers are run by anti-abortion groups, and their "counseling"—as they prefer to call it—can take the form of mild pressure not to abort, to extremely forceful attempts to change the minds of their clients.

OPINION

There are nearly 3000 such centers operating in the country today. Some are sponsored by the Pearson Foundation, a Catholic organization. Others, called Crisis Pregnancy Centers, are run by the Christian Action Council. Birthright, though it is affiliated with the Catholic Church, is an exception to the norm because it condemns the more forceful approach of other clinics.

When I visited the Birthright Center for a pregnancy test, I received a positive result. I was told that I was due to deliver on December 3. Although I was astounded, I was not upset, for I knew that I was not pregnant. When I pressed the elderly woman who had performed my test as to its accuracy, she assured me that it was 100 percent accurate, but said I should confirm the results with a doctor. I could only guess that I fell into the small margin of error that I knew to be inherent in the sensi-slide test. A test done the next day at the Crisis Pregnancy Center confirmed the fact that I was not pregnant.

When I asked the woman at Birthright where I could go for an abortion, it was to my surprise that she offered the name of the Planned Parenthood Agency. It was only as I was leaving that she said to me, "Please think about the life of your child. Please," she said, smiling, and handed me a copy of *Life* magazine's photo-essay pamphlet *Life Before Birth*.

A conversation I overheard before I took my test was a harrowing contrast to my experience. A woman with a small child had come in for a test. When she stated that she hoped the results would be negative, the counselor asked if she had housing problems or was dependent on welfare. Birthright and many other such clinics, in an effort to discourage abortion, offer their clients material aid by lending baby furnishings, planning baby showers, and even providing women with temporary shelter. All too often, according to the *Guardian*, in their effort to show that where there's a will (to give birth), there's a way to survive financially, these centers make promises they cannot fulfill, promising, for instance, to find jobs for their clients and failing to do so.

The woman said that she was not on welfare, and then added, "But we might be if I have another child." Her test result was positive.

"How am I going to tell him?" I heard her moan. The friend who had accompanied her was cheerful. "Don't take it like that, Judy," she told her. "It's a blessing."

Judy joked about the timing of the birth at least being convenient for income tax payments. The two professed to be devout Christians for whom abortion was out of the question. By the time they walked out, they were smiling like a couple of friends who had interrupted an afternoon walk with a brief stop at a cafe.

Had I really been pregnant, the crucial decisions Judy and I had to make would have been tied up in the moral, religious, and political questions of abortion. The fact that those in favor of abortion believe that women should have the ultimate say in this complex issue does not change the view of anti-abortionists who believe innocent lives are being taken daily. The means each side uses to convince the public of its own view create great schisms between the two groups. The pregnancy centers and their methods are at the core of this conflict.

WHILE THE LAWS IN many states are swinging to the pro-life end of the scale regarding abortion, and our president would like to see the Roe vs. Wade decision repealed, anti-abortion activists are being curtailed in their prosyletizing activities by a growing number of lawsuits against them. This June, Texas Assistant Attorney General Steve Gardner will represent Texas in a lawsuit against centers like Crisis Pregnancy, charging them with "infliction of intentional mental harm, and false, deceptive and misleading acts or practices."

In New York City, abortion rights activists are planning to publicize the names of these clinics, and to push the New York Yellow Pages to create separate listings for "abortion providers" and "abortion alternatives." Carla Abbott of San Francisco is suing the Free Pregnancy Clinic there for insisting that she had to watch an anti-abortion video before she could get the results of her test. Abbott, who later had an abortion, claims that the film caused her emotional anguish through its depiction of the horrors of abortion and by stating that many women suffer remorse after having abortions, often to the point of committing suicide.

Ann Menache, Abbott's attorney, said that the same center was found to have intentionally misled the non-English speaking parents of a 16-year-old pregnant girl. The center sent a letter to the parents stating that the girl had won a trip abroad so that her parents would not know that she was having her baby in the care of the Free Pregnancy Center. After she gave birth, the center applied pressure on the girl to use only their adoption channels. Menache suspects that "money could be changing hands somewhere," though she has no evidence of this.

> **Lawsuits against centers like Crisis Pregnancy charge them with 'infliction of intentional mental harm.'**

Such lawsuits are having a definite impact on the policies of some of these centers. When I went into Santa Cruz's Crisis Pregnancy Center, I expected a much more overt attack on abortion than I found. Instead, because I arrived late, I had to ask to see the video I'd heard they show. Before showing me the film, the counselor I spoke with cautioned me that I might find it offensive, and told me that I could turn it off at any time. I then had to sign a release form stating the same.

This new policy of cautioning clients before the video is a direct result of the Abbott case. My counselor differed from the San Francisco clinic on more counts than one. "What they did was wrong," he said, referring to the case. "They tried to force their views on someone. That's not the way to get your views across."

The chief complaint that these anti-abortion centers have about agencies like Planned Parenthood is that they don't offer pre-abortion counseling. The Planned Parenthood Agency does offer counseling. And Planned Parenthood employs a *licensed* counselor, unlike the anti-abortion clinics. The options of keeping the child or giving the child up for adoption are explored by the counselor and clinic. If a woman wants an abortion, the medical procedures are then discussed.

Michael Hall, director of Santa Cruz Planned Parenthood, said he resents what he sees as "scare tactics" used in anti-abortion counseling, and the movement's attitude towards women in general. He cited abortion as the safest surgery performed in the United States today, and an operation only one-tenth as dangerous as childbirth. As to the claim made by the anti-abortion movement that there are many couples looking for babies to adopt, Hall said this is equal to saying that a woman should just take nine months out of her life, sit back and watch TV and make a baby, like some baby machine.

Judging from the videos shown in anti-abortion clinics, it is not surprising that, according to Pearson, only 15 percent of the women who go to these clinics choose abortion. In one of the videos, *A Matter of Choice*, Dr. Bernard Nathanson, a leading opponent of abortion, refutes the assumption that people have a substantial say in matters concerning their bodies: Legally, "a woman can't commit suicide, take drugs or sell her body either," he reasoned. The camera suddenly pans to wastebaskets filled with aborted fetuses, mangled and bloody from the surgeon's tools. A woman, supposedly unconscious during an abortion, screams in pain.

The supposed facts reported in such films are wrapped in such emotion-laden packaging that it is hard to distinguish fact from fiction. On the wall of the Birthright Center is the *Diary of an Unborn Child*. Her words are, "I shall have blonde hair and blue eyes. I want to be called Kathy."

The effects of abortion described in the anti-abortion literature are based on judgements which seem to be taken for fact. One pamphlet states that after an abortion, "A psychological price is paid: pushing away of human warmth, or hardening of the maternal instinct."

Guilt is an overpowering theme in the literature, as is lack of control over one's body. In the pamphlet "Help for the Aborted Woman" the group Women Exploited by Abortion (WEBA) states, "Many women are surprised to find themselves grieving because the abortion was—more or less—voluntary. The added dimension of responsibility—or guilt—intensifies the grief. But you were called on to make a decision at a time when your decision-making abilities were hampered by hormonal changes."

In the film shown at the Crisis Pregnancy Center, a nurse is interviewed who claims to have saved the lives of babies almost aborted through hysterotomies. She says bitterly that if mothers could see a mature fetus being tossed into a bucket, they'd be extremely upset. There is not much doubt of this. But this is what the nurse didn't really seem to believe. And the fact that activists from each side view members of the other as holding value systems so different from their own propels the harsh tactics of the free pregnancy centers and, indeed, lies at the very heart of the abortion conflict.

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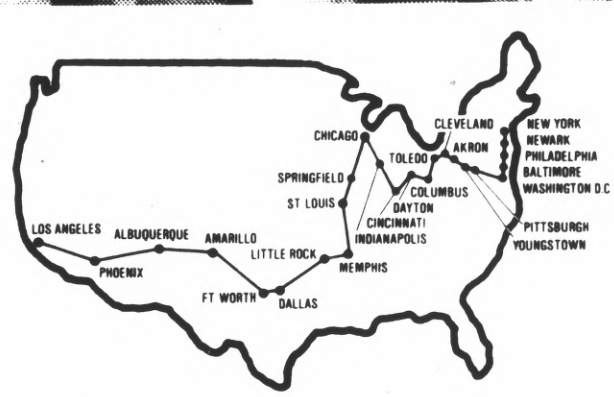

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Marya: A Life

A Taste of Oates

by Risë Keller

Illustration by RISE KELLER

Marya: A Life, *by Joyce Carol Oates, E.P. Dutton, $16.95.*

"YOU'RE LUCKY," A woman friend recently told me; "when I was an undergraduate, I didn't have any women role models. Oh, I had women professors, but something was always wrong with them. They seemed to have sacrificed an important part of themselves in order to become professors."

Echoes of this description ring true in the character of Marya Knauer, the protagonist of Joyce Carol Oates' latest novel, *Marya, A Life*. As we follow Marya from her childhood in a small, depressed New York mining town, to her stint at 25 as an assistant professor, to age 38 as an international journalist, we can see some of the things she has had to sacrifice. And with Marya, it is not always that she has sacrificed something, but that she never had it to begin with.

Indeed, while the phrase "deprived child" may seem a cliché, Oates reminds us that in individual lives there is no such thing as a cliché. In *Marya*, we see a child abused in countless ways. Marya is the child of an emotionally mangled, alcoholic mother, and a father who is brutally murdered. Her mother deserts eight-year-old Marya and her little brother, and the two children go to live with their aunt and uncle, whose son sexually abuses Marya. Oates is at her best in her depiction of Marya's early life. Emotionally evocative details and ideas weave together to give this story a rich texture. Sometimes, however, its meanness makes the author seem relentless, or morbid, in her fascination with the subjects.

For this child, the "small" things (her mother's unpredictable emotional lashings out, the nasty comments directed at her from the townsfolk) are as terrifying as the "big" things (seeing her dead father's beaten body, the rape attempted by her angry high school classmates). During a walk to the nearby town of Innisfail one day, Marya's mother slashes with a tree branch at the Queen Anne's lace growing on the road's edge. She tells Marya that the delicate, white flowers have "a tiny black dot at the center, she told Marya never to look because it was nasty. . . a surprise, not a nice surprise."

The story is most terrifying for us when we begin to recognize our friends and acquaintances, and sometimes ourselves in the characters. To her classmates Marya seems distant, aloof—even cruel at times. Her intellect, so blatantly superior to those around her, threatens everyone, even the adults in her life, who call her "smart-alecky" and accuse her of "putting on airs." "She doesn't detest other people," Oates tells us of Marya; "that's a falsehood. . . In fact she is sick with envy of other people, lovesick, craven, in awe."

Marya is most terrifying when we begin to recognize friends, acquaintances, and sometimes, ourselves.

Sometimes we can't recognize Oates' characters, though; they are almost always one-dimensional. Even Marya fits this description. She continues in her obsessions with madness, and her ill-fated relationships, without appearing to learn from them.

For Marya, it is easiest to be mean; she would not know how to behave with people who liked her. And in her we see the "stuck-up" girl we knew in the seventh grade, the one who never seemed to have to work hard—although in some ways she worked harder than we'll ever know. As Marya discovers her intellectual power, she discovers a means of escape, of elevation from the coarse forces that have submerged her in Innisfail. She knows, as some of us know, the power we have through knowledge to distance ourselves from our roots.

In her journey away from her past, Marya attempts to reject all of the victimization she's endured, and all of her childhood certainty that things are evil at their centers, no matter how innocuous they seem. Her eighth grade teacher's crowning in the canal, the black centers in the Queen Anne's Lace are both to be abhorred and escaped. Through poetry and literature, she finds escape. But not without its own dangers.

As Marya isolates herself in her studies at the university, Oates writes,

It seemed to her at such times that she was capable of slipping out of her own consciousness and into that of the writer's. . . into the very rhythms of another's prose. Bodiless, weightless, utterly absorbed, she traversed the landscape of another's mind and found it like her own yet totally unlike—surprising her and jarring her, enticing her, leading her on.

And this is exactly the effect Oates' writing has upon us, the deeper into Marya's story we delve. Through most of *Marya*, Oates' labyrinthine path of description is worth following. Oates uses the story as a vehicle for her philosophical, theological, and linguistic musings; the third person limited narrative slips us deep into Oates' and Marya's mind, so that the ideas seem inevitable. Until we step back and realize what a rare thing Oates has actually done.

This immersion in ideas fascinates us, but it also holds Marya in thrall. It even begins to submerge her:

Her long periods of intense concentration began to be punctuated by bouts of directionless daydreaming, sudden explosions of feeling. At times Shakespeare was too dangerous to be read closely. . . every word in Lear hooked in flesh and could not be dislodged. . . even cynicism, Marya saw, can't save you.

Marya's other form of escape is in her relationships with men. As she discovered her intellectual power, Marya also learned that she was strikingly beautiful. She first falls in love with a Catholic priest, and through her religious and romantic feelings surrounding this man she articulates to herself a wish "to be born a second time, to have the sins of one's own parents washed away, to be free of personal history at least for a space of time." But each man she falls in love with dies.

On Marya's relationships then, Oates is harder to figure out; the sexual and emotional abuse in Marya's adolescence has obviously had an effect, but the causes and effects in her romantic life elude us. This may be an effect of Oates' characterization, the weakest element of the novel. The characters, all so harshly portrayed, become caricature and not human—except at a few rare moments. At Oates' worst, they take the forms of overdramatic actors, spouting ideas that no one would really say.

As the brilliant woman in Oates' novel distances herself more and more from her past, we see more and more the role model we search for at the university. At 25, Marya is given an assistant professorship at an Ivy League school. She publishes constantly, and appears the picture of success. But by now we have seen what has driven her to these achievements, and Marya's motivations are not what we would wish for ourselves. Even Marya admits this as she realizes just how much she is rejecting her past: "Great handfuls of her life were being stolen from her and she would never be able to retrieve them."

A successful academic herself, Oates draws a vivid portrait of what it means to be a woman in academia. When a secretary apologizes to Marya about having to give her such a dingy office, Marya says she "would have been embarrassed to say how grateful she was for the office, for any office at all; for a place, a salary, a tangible slot in the world." But as one of the first women hired at the old New Hampshire college, she bitterly notes the fact that in her application for tenure she will be judged solely by men. "She feels how they are watching her, observing closely, waiting. For she was a woman, she *must* weaken under the strain."

Sometimes, this strain even leads to insanity. For Marya the pull of insanity has existed throughout her life—even in Innisfail, where people would tell her "After all, you're a *Knauer*"—and in the professional world she is not the only one subject to this fate: *Over the years many of Marya's acquaintances had slipped over the border into lunacy. . . to various degrees, and they had invariably been humored, and sympathized with, even upon occasion, nursed back to sanity; now it was Marya's turn.* It is here that Marya returns to the issues of her past: The insanity Marya faces ultimately leads her back to a confrontation with all she was trying to escape.

But the unanswered questions about Marya's sanity are eventually what frustrate us with this novel. Oates' choice of events has not quite given us any understanding or ability to predict any of Marya's actions, so the ambiguous ending gives us no resolution. If this frustration had been with a conclusion that affirmed the truths of Marya's childhood—namely, that evil often triumphs over good—it might have seemed more satisfactory. But *Marya* leaves us without a sense of elegance—something that may be true to life, but is unfair of the novelist.

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WOMEN'S *clips*

Bombs Away

The proposition that nuclear war is a man's game no longer holds heavy water. Not since Women For a Secure Future (WFSF) has secured a foothold in Washington. The group is a coalition formed by six well-known conservative women's groups including Daughters of The American Revolution, Eagle Forum, Concerned Women For America, The National Association of Pro America, Renaissance Women, and the National Federation of Republican Women.

Together, these groups claim to have more than a million members who support a substantial military build-up and an ample defense budget. In particular, WFSF has lobbied for the "Star War" defense.

WFSF was founded by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative "think-tank" rumored to have close ties to the Reagan administration. WFSF claims to have no official connection with the Administration, but others point out that members of the group have been invited to special White House briefings on "Star Wars" and other military issues.

"It is a myth that women are anti-defense," said Nina O'May, a WFSF spokesperson. O'May hopes that WFSF will convince women to take a more bellicose stance than they have in previous times. To this end the group has been pressuring local women's organizations in 20 states to rally around the "strength-through-a-strong-defense" slogan. In addition to these activites, WFSF maintains a lobbying force for Congressional battles.

Ironically, WFSF is headed by a man, John D. Kwapisz, also head of the Center For Peace and Freedom. O'May said that there has been little opposition to male leadership. "We do not mind that our director is a man. We are just thankful to have someone doing the dirty work." Kwapisz is, apparently, happy to do that work. It is in keeping with his conviction that it is "natural for women to support a strong defense to protect hearth and home," he said.

Something's Rising In The Bread Basket

While some women are fighting for missiles, others are fighting for grain. In the heartland of Nebraska a very different women's group is taking root. Groups of farm wives—organized under the Prarie Fire or Women Involved In Farm Economics (WIFE)—have organized to lend brain and muscle power to alleviating the effects of the farm crisis and challenge the anti-farm politics of the current administration.

Farm women have always had a hand in working the land but their role on the farm rarely progressed past the tractor. "In terms of standing up at meetings, over the years it's been the women who make the coffee and the men who make the policy. Now that's changing," said Judy Heffernan, a rural sociologist at the University of Missouri. Because the US farm crisis has so devastated the traditional structure of small farms, women have gained an unprecedented opportunity to make a difference in areas of farm policy, legal advocacy, and congressional lobbying.

According to an article in *The Guardian*, many rural women have also begun to find jobs outside the farm to bring in extra money during hard times. Many of these women have never worked before, and their new jobs have created new domestic conflicts. "Men have a hard time accepting the fact that their women are working outside the home," said Mollie Anderson, director of the Greater Nebraska Training Program. But jobs have become a matter of survival for these women and their families. "A lot of us need another source of income just to put food on the table," explained one Nebraska woman.

In Tekamah, Nebraska, the local Prarie Fire group meets each Wednesday to discuss price strategies for their crops. These sessions were instituted in the belief that men didn't have the time to sit down with calculators and do in-depth analyses of the farm situation. "A lot of men are being destroyed by [The Farm Crisis]. Their whole [lives] are wrapped up in what's going down the tubes. It's up to the women to deal with the crisis," said Sandy Christenson, a farm wife and pro-farm lobbist.

Taking the initiative on the farm and off the farm has shaken up many of the farm wives' lives. Some women complain that their husbands and male relatives laugh at them and don't take them seriously. But others have been set ablaze by the challenges. "Nothing has opened me faster, politically and economically, than this crisis," admitted Christenson.

Quote of the Week

**mother,
i have worn your
name like a
shield /
it has torn but
protected me all
these years.**

-Lucille Clifton

World's Greatest Mom, Bonnie Lucas

Rape on the Rise

New statistics released by the Monterey Rape Crisis Center show an alarming rise in the numbers of local rape cases in the last year. The rate of sexual attack on the Monterey peninsula has risen 60 percent since last year. In addition, 25 percent of that figure is made up of men raped by male attackers.

These figures reflect, in part, a series of recent attacks in Pacific Grove believed to be the work of a single man. There have been five rapes in Pacific Grove in the last four months and these rapes all follow a certain suspicious pattern, a spokesperson for the Rape Crisis Center said.

When asked why this area has doubled the rate of rape of the rest of the US, Monterey police officilas offered only that the combination of the warm climate and the large transient population creates an atmosphere conducive to sexual violence.

The Rape Crisis Center in Monterey urged all women to learn self-protection measures.

Violence and the Single Woman

A new Georgia law gives unmarried women legal protection from domestic violence for the first time. "Basically, what the law said before was 'He can beat you and kill you, but if you're not married, we can't protect you'," Ann King, executive director of the Atlantic Council On Battered Women, told the Atlantic *Constitution*. The new law allows police officers to arrest suspected battery offenders without a warrant and without asking to see a marriage license.

The law was pushed for by women's organizations in light of a revelation by police that as many as 90 percent of Atlanta's domestic violence cases involved men who are not married to the victims. Opponents of the law argued that it endangered the family by encouraging premarital and extramarital sex. The law "elevates and dignifies 'shacking up' and places it on an equal level with the family," Representative Max Davis said. "In effect, we're saying that it's all right to commit this crime [extramarital sex]."

Despite heated debate, the Georgia House of Representatives extended protection to unmarried women.

Photos by GEORGE JARRETT

Pop Culture

by George Jarrett

THE ROCK AND ROLL urge: angry kids get instruments to make a noise different from anything before, and scream, "Listen to me! I got something to say!" And, of course, they want to be stars. The rock and roll business: rich record-company executives, not caring what anyone has to say, just wanting to make money by staying on top of the latest trend—and usually trying to get there by following whatever is already successful, thus maintaining pop's boring homogeneity.

The rock and roll reality is usually a balance between the two. The Cult is a good example: unabashed ambition, highly polished marketing, a carefully constructed image, and a sound that is at once familiar and innovative. Already enormously popular in their homeland of Great Britain, and with a strong underground following throughout the world, the Cult wants the level of success enjoyed by bands like Duran Duran, Culture Club, and Depeche Mode. Cult leader Ian Astbury recently told *City on a Hill*. "[What] we're working towards is a place where, in two or three years' time, we've reached a very good plateau of world-wide success where we can sell like a million-and-a-half albums in the United States, a million albums in Britain, four million albums in Europe, [and] four million albums in like Eurasia or whatever."

Those are ambitious numbers, but it has been done before. The Cult is following a familiar path: constructing a strongly identifiable image and sound and promoting it in videos, on tour, and in the studio. Innovation is not a part of the formula. Said Astbury, "There's a certain amount of conservatism in this group whereby we are scared to truly express ourselves...It's because of the times being so oppressive, and also us trying to build a base for ourselves. If we did everything we want to do now, people wouldn't accept it, because they're not really educated to what we're doing."

This conservatism is clear in the band's music. The Cult's breakthrough single was "She Sells Sanctuaries," and "Love," the album recorded after "Sanctuaries' " Anglo-European success, works almost entirely within the sound that song popularized. The "Cult sound" is a sort of '70s "heavy rock" interpreted with '80s sensibilities—a heavy accent on the drums, less ostentatious leads, tuneful bass parts, and a forceful vocal. This is reflected in Astbury's naming AC/DC and Prince as two of his favorites, and the Cult has been compared with that behemoth of hard rock, the legendary four-piece Led Zeppelin.

'If we did everything we want to do now, people wouldn't accept it.'
—leader Ian Astbury

In its recent Santa Cruz Civic appearance, the Cult took no risks, as would be expected from a band so committed to commercial success. They played their most popular songs; the new material they introduced sounded much the same as the songs that brought them the recognition they already have. The staging was professional and flashy. The set consisted largely of fast, aggressive rockers, broken only by one slow song ("Revolution") and the grand finale, "Phoenix," a roaring distortion-filled epic carved in feedback and bass drum. The most impressive of the other songs was "Rain," which glides through tempo changes on a particularly strong vocal line with occasional harmonies, held together by Billy Duffy's artful guitar lead.

After the Civic show, bassist Jamie Stewart talked about the difference between an audience back home and one in the States: "This band has always had sort of a fair-sized following in England, so everyone, or a lot of people, know the material anyway. But tonight there was a proportion who bought 'Love,' a proportion who'd never seen us before and had only seen 'Sanctuary' on the video, and very few people who actually knew much of our material, so you can't judge them on the same basis."

This is a familiar situation for many British bands that are used to fans who almost instantly hear new records, and who have a much more up-to-date and trend-hungry rock press that keeps them supplied with plenty of new bands to follow every week. The situation in the States is such that the Cult, which has a five-year history tracing back to Southern Death Cult, can be thought of as a one-hit wonder, overnight sensation, when in fact the band has several respectable records in its past. The Cult and other British bands often find this frustrating, especially because American record companies tend to promote newly-signed British acts as "brand-new."

Perhaps the Cult's greatest asset is founder Ian Astbury. His distinctive, muscular vocals could be compared to Zeppelin-era Robert Plant, though they are far from identical. His clothes—half English trendy, half shit-kicking-rocker—long black hair, and attractive but not effeminate face have made him a popular figure in fan magazines. His lyrics sometimes fall on one side or the other of the border between ridiculousness and pretense, though frequently stay right on the border to intriguing effect. And off stage he is friendly and quite articulate. He knows where he wants the band to go, and has definite ideas about how to take it there.

One device he uses in the popularization of the Cult is symbol. The stage is dominated by a large banner of a Native American man, which Astbury says reflects his "lack of inspiration from Western religions." According to the Native American belief, says Astbury, "you can want what you want, think what you want, as long as you respect your fellow man, as long as you respect the Earth." He says that he found inspiration in that belief in his youth, and it has stayed with him.

He sees the band in the near future using "very heavy image—symbols like bombs and swastikas and carnage and sexual innuendo and whatever. It's only a tool, a key to unlocking people's imaginations. It's not supposed to be oppressive." For example, he is interested in "the image created by peace symbols and swastikas. Somebody looks at a swastika, [they think] 'that's disgusting,' but a peace symbol, 'I can relate to that.' I'm suggesting that 'peace' is a dirty word ...it's up to people, it's up to themselves, I suppose."

Astbury called the swastika "the contemporary peace symbol...It fucks up the old people because they know what it represents to them. I say, 'hey, it just represents that sort of reality to you.' It doesn't mean we want to kill anybody, it means, like, we don't like what *you're* doing. And this is, like, as violent as we're going to get, to wear an offensive image."

Once they've made it to the incredible level of success that he is certain they will, Astbury thinks "it'll be very positive. Then we'll be trying out those little ideas—you wake up in the morning with a silly little idea which may actually be the greatest idea ever, the most innovative idea, and go with it."

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Filmmakers Geoffrey Dunn and Mark Schwartz

The Dream Onscreen

by Lisa Murdock

WHEN LOCAL FILMMAKING duo Mark Schwartz and Geoffrey Dunn are together (which is often) the two men seem to talk with one voice—often they complete one another's sentences and answer questions directed to the other; and both use the word "we" more frequently than is typical. Although each is highly individualistic, with a personality distinctly his own, a sense of closeness bordering on the familial seems to exist between the two.

Schwartz and Dunn's locally produced and highly acclaimed film series *American Dreams: A Film Trilogy*, which shows at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium Friday night, speaks in a similarly individualistic but simultaneously unified voice—that of a diverse and rich humanity. Focusing on three immigrant sectors of Santa Cruz society—members of the Italian fishing colony, Filipino farm workers, and Mexican immigrant/UCSC student Maria Elena Gutierrez—the documentary trilogy offers insight into issues involved with maintaining a cultural identity in a newly-adopted country.

"We did the films to recognize and acknowledge the value and distinctiveness of different groups—how they're different from the sort of common denominator effect of the blending of American society," Schwartz explained. The tall, darkly bearded Schwartz and his counterpart, the slighter and fairer Dunn, sat with me in the small office that is home to their Gold Mountain Productions. Open, courteous and inquisitive, the two punctuated our conversation with jokes, casual references to other friends, and advice. Each seems to possess an ease natural only in those whose lives are built around a clearly articulated personal vision.

"We both have a real strong personal sense of our cultural identities—Mark's Jewish roots and my Italian roots," said Dunn. "We have a lot of positive feelings about those roots and that culture, and some negative feelings, as well."

Dunn went on to describe how his identification with his "roots" has affected his own level of creative sensitivity: "We look at the world, and we can see culturally rooted stories—we see how people identify that way. I think the people whose lives we chronicle in *American Dreams* had similar senses of culture and roots."

Indeed, with *American Dreams*, the filmmakers have captured the uniqueness and—paradoxically—commonality of three cultural sectors that have alternately struggled with, thrived in, and adapted to the community that is Santa Cruz. And Santa Cruz itself seems ready for this particular "hit on culture" (as Dunn described it). When it screened last April 3, not only did it sell out the huge Rio Theater, but hundreds of hopeful viewers were turned away at the door.

If some members of that audience had perchance gleaned from the title that they'd be in for a patriotic, flag-waving good time, those folks were no doubt surprised by what they saw. For all three films broach, in some manner, the negative aspects of assimilation into what Dunn called "The Steven Spielberg culture" of the modern US. He went on to say that adapting to their society "is great in a lot of ways, but there's also a heavy price to pay" in abandoning one's heritage.

American Dreams focuses on the problems of maintaining an old culture in a new land.

The internationally recognized *Dollar a Day: Ten Cents a Dance*, one of the three *American Dreams* films, focuses on Filipino farm workers who came to the US during the great Depression; *Day on the Bay* is a look at the history and culture of the Santa Cruz Fishing colony; and *Mi Vida* chronicles the life of Cowell College student Maria Elena Gutierrez: her childhood in rural Mexico, an adolescence spent in San Joaquin Valley farm labor camps, and her current niche at the University.

Dollar a Day, Schwartz said, is "the easiest to respond to—no doubt about it. It's very easy to identify exactly who the protagonist and antagonist are."

The 100,000 Filipinos who came to the US in the '30s (mostly young men) are the "heros" of this very affecting 30-minute-long piece. An award winner at the 1985 American Film Festival, *Dollar a Day* examines the adversity these individuals face in this country in the form of racism and poverty and the strength of character upon which so many needed rely to overcome that barrier. Historical footage and interviews with several of these now elderly Filipino men give the film the depth that had made it such a "tremendous success." Most recently, *Dollar a Day* has been picked up by PBS for national broadcast.

DOLLAR A DAY MARKED SCHWARTZ and Dunn's second film collaboration. They established their initial contact during the making of *Day on the Bay*, which was originally produced in 1981. Recently re-edited and transferred from video to film, *Day on the Bay* is a montage of home movies, historical photos, Italian music and interviews with members of the large fishing families that comprised Santa Cruz' Italian fishing colony. Dunn, who is himself a fourth-generation Santa Cruz Italian, was actually one of the subjects of the film that Schwartz was making with someone else.

"A few years later we reconnected and did *A Dollar A Day* with local businessperson George Ow, who basically financed the project," Dunn said. "The three of us did that, and then George was interested in doing a film about Maria."

In *Mi Vida*, 21-year-old Maria Elena Gutierrez, now a Cowell student, tells the story of her "three worlds." From illiterate child living in rural Mexico to aspirant to that country's presidency, Maria has indeed had a life more turbulent than most. As she narrates the story that is built primarily around her relationship with her impoverished grandparents and laboring parents, one is privy to a life full of dramatic strides and dramatic sacrifices.

"We didn't want people to think that we thought it was *exclusively* positive that Maria had made this tremendous jump," Dunn explained.

"The second generation—which is Maria's—are the quickest to reject their cultural background in an attempt to assimilate. In her film we wanted to capture the richness of her 'other life,' too."

"We weren't trying to put across an exclusively positive *or* negative image," opined Schwartz. "There was some level of interpretation—juxtaposing images of her and her mother and grandmother in a way that would stimulate people to think of the different things that were going on."

In final reference to *Mi Vida*, Dunn said, "Some people find it very hard to handle this questionable portrayal. If Maria had gone to Oakes, her situation would be a lot different; but here there's just this Cowell scene . . ."

Dunn speaks with familiarity of the various UCSC "scenes," for he is himself a graduate, as is Schwartz. Dunn received his undergraduate degrees in the '70s in Politics and Literature; he returned in 1981 to pursue Sociology as a graduate student. As both a student and a "local," Dunn has had the unique opportunity to take a binary view of town-gown relations—a subject about which he harbors mixed feelings. "When I went to school, I'd go through these phases where my friends came and went every two years. That used to bug the shit out of me!"

Yet while he acknowledged the transitory nature of much of Santa Cruz' population, he also recognized the sense of community that exists here concurrently: "In one day I might see 20 or 30 people who were born and raised here." The knowledge that real community exists in this city was, in fact, part of what led Dunn and Schwartz to eventually scrutinize the town through the films in *American Dreams*.

Schwartz agreed that "there's more to Santa Cruz than meets the eye." Originally from Chicago, he came to UC Santa Cruz not to become involved with film, but to immerse himself in pre-veterinary studies. "But then I made one two-minute-long movie and I said 'Wait a second here; this is instant gratification!' " Unlike his partner, however, Schwartz admitted that "it was only with *Day on the Bay*—which we made after I'd lived here for years—that I ever got to know any townspeople."

Ultimately, it was his craft that gave Schwartz the opportunity to explore the cultural richness extant in Santa Cruz. "It was only with this mission to go in and shoot *Day on the Bay* that I could go into the community; then it became a real possibility to do it. That's what makes this interesting."

Outside of that creative realm, however, he

cautioned, "Student interaction with the community would be almost inorganic—you'd have to go way out of your way to have much contact—way out of your designed situation."

"Hey, hey wait a second there," Dunn interjected, excusing himself with the aside, "We fight a lot; we disagree."

Dunn continued, "People from the University *do* interact with people from town, but they don't really know what it's about (in a historical context)."

Just as they take differing approaches to issues such as University/community relations, Schwartz and Dunn take somewhat different tacks in their creative lives.

"Having your professional life be a part of your personal, creative life is the only way to go," according to Dunn. "Living that lifestyle, you're definitely going against society, and you have to have this *desire* to create—something in you has to be kind of off-kilter in a way. And usually you'll have to sacrifice some level of material wealth. If you *don't* have that need to create, well then everything will be okay."

"Mark makes about 98 percent of his life film," Dunn said, "whereas I'm not happy doing just one thing. I need to have an artistic thing going *and* do physical work; I think people benefit from seeing what it's like to do service work, too."

Whatever the differences in their approaches to art, Schwartz and Dunn are both feeling the pleasures and stresses of success and celebrity—with similar reactions.

" 'Success' is all relative; but we *have* been more fortunate than a lot of people who do what they love. We've been luckier," Schwartz said.

"Yeah, it *is* all relative," added Dunn. "We both live good, rich lives—but I'm not exactly up there yet with my friends who don't *have* to win when they're gambling," he chuckled.

Dunn continued, "We have been lucky . . . and we have persevered." The duo's view of fame, however is not quite so positive. "I hate it," said Dunn with reference to his newly-acquired high profile about town. "I wasn't happy in other areas of my life when this notoriety came along, and it in itself didn't make me magically happy."

Schwartz concurs: "It's bittersweet. It was a fulfillment of a fantasy, but in actuality there's very little satisfaction. The potential for fame was a motivation—but it's so thin. In the long run it's not going to make you a better or happier person. You deal with people and it's phony; it's weird."

This dynamic pair may well have to bear even more of the pressures that come with celebrity should they continue as they have been. They're currently exploring a variety of new creative venues. With a $25,000 grant from the California Council for the Humanities lining their pockets, they're working—with Claire Rubach—on a full-length documentary entitled *Miss or Myth?*. Centering on the controversial Miss California pageant and its yearly companions—protestors—the film is slated for release some time later this year. Schwartz and Dunn are also developing a fourth for the *American Dream* series—a piece about LA's up-and-coming Latin-rock band, Los Lobos.

Clearly Mark Schwartz and Geoffrey Dunn have truly taken to heart the advice that Dunn left me with at the end of our talk— "Don't let go of your dreams." Words to live by.

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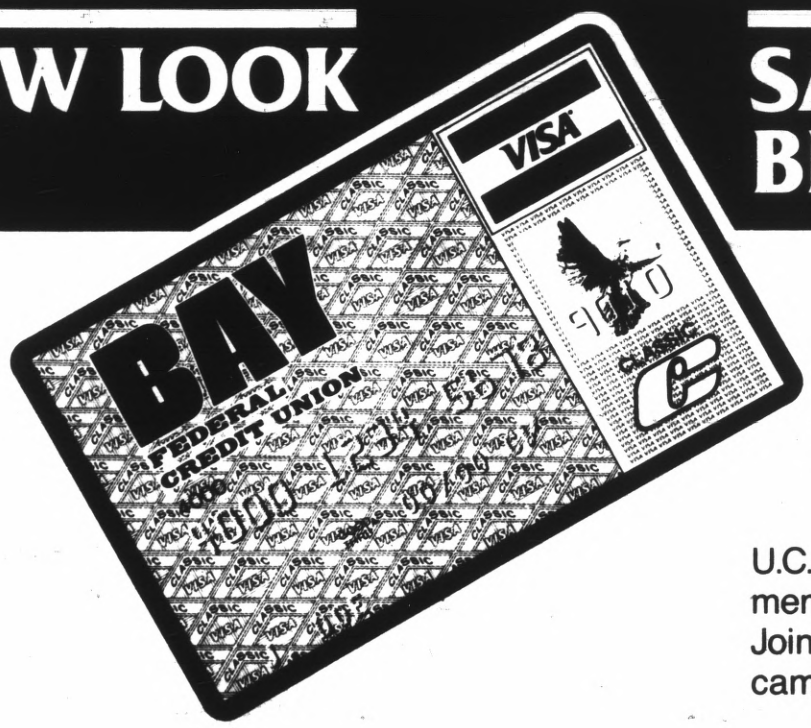

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Monday, May 19 through Friday, May 30
(Not weekends or Memorial Day)

Route 1 will operate a "Reverse Loop" entering campus from Empire Grade at Heller Drive, stopping on campus at:

- **West Remote Parking Lot**
- **Oakes College**
- **West Field House**
  (across from Housing Bldg.)
- **Kerr Bridge**
- **Thimman/Natural Science**
- **Cowell College**

and exiting via Coolidge Drive (with additional stops at **Campus Facilities** and the **Barn Theater**) on the following trips departing Metro Center:

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Photo by KELLAR AUTUMN

Flying IUD

Untitled Wave

by Mark Sanchez

ART LOVERS HAVE MADE love on it, its critics wanted it dismantled and relocated, and college pranksters make it a near-yearly ritual to vandalize it—with paint, graffiti, or other materials. No one, it seems, takes a neutral view of "Wave," the sculpture on UCSC's west side, which is all just as well to its creator. After all, a little recognition *is* a little recognition.

Twelve years after completing perhaps the most visible and stimulating work of art on campus—perhaps best known as "the flying IUD"—the artist behind this *piece de resistance* remains an unknown to students and the Santa Cruz community at large. He has suffered the plight of many artists: that of becoming anonymous. His name is Kenny Farrell.

Farrell is a UCSC art graduate who in 1974—his senior year—won a $500 University grant in an art contest. This funding, along with $200 from his own pocket, enabled him to build the sculpture for his thesis project. He purposefully left it untitled. "I didn't want to make a statement [by titling it]," he said recently at his Santa Cruz art studio. "[The sculpture] doesn't symbolize anything. It's a statement in steel. When you touch it, it is cold and dead," Farrell said, reaching out as though he could feel the coolness of the 20-foot long, three foot wide work which sits in front of Porter College, overlooking the bay.

It is up to the individual viewer to intepret it, he said. In 1974, what students invariably saw was something that resembled an intra-uterine device; hence the Flying IUD epithet by which it is known today. Otherwise, the sculpture—for convenience's sake and for administrative purposes—is known as the Wave.

The title of this picturesque red squiggle has been its least controversial aspect. Many students and faculty could live with any of its names, but the location of the sculpture originally provoked somewhat of an outcry. Because the significance of art is ultimately a matter of personal taste, opinions varied on the aesthetic value of the Wave. Some felt it was an eyesore; others were indifferent to it but wished it wasn't smack-dab in the middle of a clear view of the ocean.

> In its 12-year history, UCSC's most famous sculpture has gone from controversy to centerpiece.

But this "captivating" locale was precisely where Farrell wanted his project. Even though originally, plans were to put the piece off to one side of the hill to make it less visible, the then-art student ultimately placed it where it is today. It rained on the day the sculpture's foundation stakes were driven into the ground, Farrell recalled, and his sponsor, Hardy Hanson, wanted to get out of the rain and left him alone to do the work. "As soon as [Hanson] turned his back, I changed the location. Not much anybody could do after the fact," the 38-year-old artist said gleefully.

Now feelings are almost unanimous: Farrell's Wave is a graceful, flowing piece of art and, according to UCSC's Friends of the Arts member Karen Sinsheimer, "It is a vital piece of the school's environment."

"It's elegant and it's simple," noted David Cope, director of the arts at UCSC and Porter provost. "I dare anybody to go out there [to view the sculpture] at sunset and not be touched," he said.

The Wave is virtually synonymous with Porter College. "It's our identity," Cope attested, "Students think of it as a front piece of the college." It is also used as the college logo—displayed on Porter's T-shirts, advertisements, posters, and business cards—, Cope said.

With the likeness of Farrell's work prevalent on Porter paraphernalia and with the Wave itself viewed daily by much of the campus community, it may seem hard to imagine how Farrell could remain hidden so long in the shadow of his art work.

Only recently did the artist receive recognition from UCSC for his contribution to the campus. Last month Friends of the Arts, a support group dedicated to increasing the awareness of the arts on campus, held a reception for the sculptor. The tribute came after the organization asked the public—via its newsletter—if anyone could name the mystery sculptor who did the Wave. Only two people sent postcards identifying Farrell, said Karen Sinsheimer.

Sinsheimer acknowledged that recognition for Farrell was long over-

Photo by KELLAR AUTUMN

due. She said she feels he has been the victim of the campus' "benign neglect." Cope posited that the reason for the lack of accolades may lie in the fact the UCSC is a young school with a budding view of art. Perhaps, he offered, "We don't trust ourselves about what is good art yet."

There is, however, a more disturbing cause for Farrell's anonymity: his name is missing from the sculpture. The plaque installed in 1974 was stolen that year, according to Farrell, and has never been replaced. The University's failure to provide a new plaque and its attitude concerning the maintenance of the art piece upsets Farrell. The University, he said, has never contacted him about repairs or consulted whith him about the different colors the piece has been repainted—it was originally the color of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Repairs and repaintings have been in order almost since day one. The sculpture is so accessible and inviting that students have never had qualms about climbing on top of it. As a result, it broke within a year of its construction and required restructuring.

Also, graffiti artists find the Wave an easy target, and spray-paint it yearly. The sculpture is now covered with assorted words and phrases. Farrell takes the graffiti in stride, enjoying the attention the piece receives. "[The scupture] *has* to be desecrated," he said jokingly. He doesn't mind if the Wave is defaced as long as its structure isn't changed, he commented.

Porter College, however, cannot continue to put large amounts of money into repairing the sculpture. Last year vandals tarred and feathered the Wave, prompting Porter Bursar Robert Irons to threaten to take the sculpture down; but students volunteered to do the clean-up. Porter, he said, must pay a $250 insurance deductable for fix-ups. If there is further vandalism, Irons said, "I won't hesitate to take it out."

If vandals keep their distance, the sculpture will remain as a UCSC landmark. And soon, Irons said, it will have a new plaque, so those who wish to know who the artist is can merely look down to the base of the scupture and see " 'Untitled,' by Kenny Farrell, 1974."

WIN $50

DESIGN A LOGO

The Chancellor has designated 1986-87 the **"Year Toward Community."** This is a campuswide awareness program developed to build a sense of community among different cultural groups. We are inviting members of the campus community to design a logo, as a way of involving all of us in the **"Year Toward Community."**

The logo should include the motto **"Year Toward Community"** and symbolize the concept of intercultural cooperation. Only original work will be accepted. (We reserve the option not to select any entry as winner of the logo contest.)

Students, staff and faculty are eligible to win the $50 prize. Submit entries to Student Services, 146 Hahn Student Services, no later than 5 p.m., May 23, 1986.

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11:00am	THEATER OF YUGEN	Japanese Pantomime and Dance
12:00pm	EMILY MAINE	Bharata Natyam-Indian Traditional Dance
1:00pm	XIPE TOTEC	Aztec Dance
2:00pm	UHURU CHOIR	African and Afro American Songs
3:00pm	ESHKOLIOT	Jewish/Israeli Folk Songs
4:00pm	BAKRA BATA	Afro Caribbean Steel Drums

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Write Livelihood

by J. Nolan Void

I HAVE A CONFESSION TO make. Recreational Science isn't my *true* calling; it's a gig, so to speak, a mere aspect of my only vocation. I am, in fact, a writer.

There, I've said it. Mom and Dad, I'm sorry to shock you in public like this, but real estate school is out of the question. I am what I am, and that's a wordsmith, a scribbler, an ink-stained wretch. I come to this assertion not through any spiritual revelation, but through the stark realization that I'm good for absolutely nothing else. I can hunch over a typewriter at ungodly hours week in and week out, but I'm less-than-sterling when it comes to niggling matters such as punctuality, grooming or even a vestigal interest in repetitious tasks. Ergo, I'm no prize of the career counseling set.

By recognizing my true nature, I'm consigning myself to an uncertain fate. While our society spews out more verbiage than any other civilization in history, it holds writers in slightly less esteem than, say, sanitary engineers or elementary school crossing guards. They may be pillars of the community—but would you let one marry your son or daughter?

In truth, there are a number of subprofessions in the field of writing. I've dabbled in a few, while others remain forbidding or foreboding. I may yet become an ARTS JOURNALIST, the sort that holds forth on culture. To make it to the big leagues in this racket, you've got to combine a thesaurus-draining lexicon with an ability to make pronouncements as firm as any Papal Bull:

For all its stochastic fluidity, Bedrock! The Musical *fails to reactualize the inherent Manichean ethos in the Hannah-Barbera series from which it derives. While* la famille *Flintstone remains resonant of proto-Marxist bourgeosis blah blah blah...*

Translation: *I was too drunk to make it to the theater.* Arts journalism is not to be confused with the art of FICTION WRITING, a craft that knows no comparison. As a fictioneer, you're supposed to delve deep within your soul to ferret out deep and profound insights in The Human Condition. Then you're supposed to express them in language uncannily like (choose one) Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald or Tennessee Williams. Some attempt a Cuisinart approach:

"Yolanda, you've bobbed your hair!" exclaimed Anson, his chiseled chin resting on the divan. "I rather like it straight."

"Yes. Straight," said Skip. "Long and straight and good and true and smelling sweet as all the berries of Uganda. Do you remember Uganda, Yolanda?"

"Heavens, yes!" she languidly replied, adjusting her lace. "That's why I've bobbed my hair—to forget about your chins and Ugandas and whatnot and blah blah blah...

Of course, the big money is in copywriting, otherwise known as "lying shamelessly." All it takes is a knack for presenting a product as if it represents the sum total of human achievement. To wit:

HOUSEWIFE AND MOTHER: I'm a housewife. And a mother. Naturally, I want the very best. That means I buy (Name of Product).

FRIENDLY DOCTOR: I'm a doctor. And a nice guy. That's why I recommend (Name of Product). Does your (family, child, pet, car) deserve anything less?

SPOKESPERSON: I have a sincere voice. And a haircut that cost more than your tonsillectomy. That's why you should buy (Name of Product). And while you're at it, fall on your knees and offer up a prayer of thanks to the wise and loving god that has allowed you to exist in an era when (Name of Product) is in a grocer's freezer near you blah blah blah...

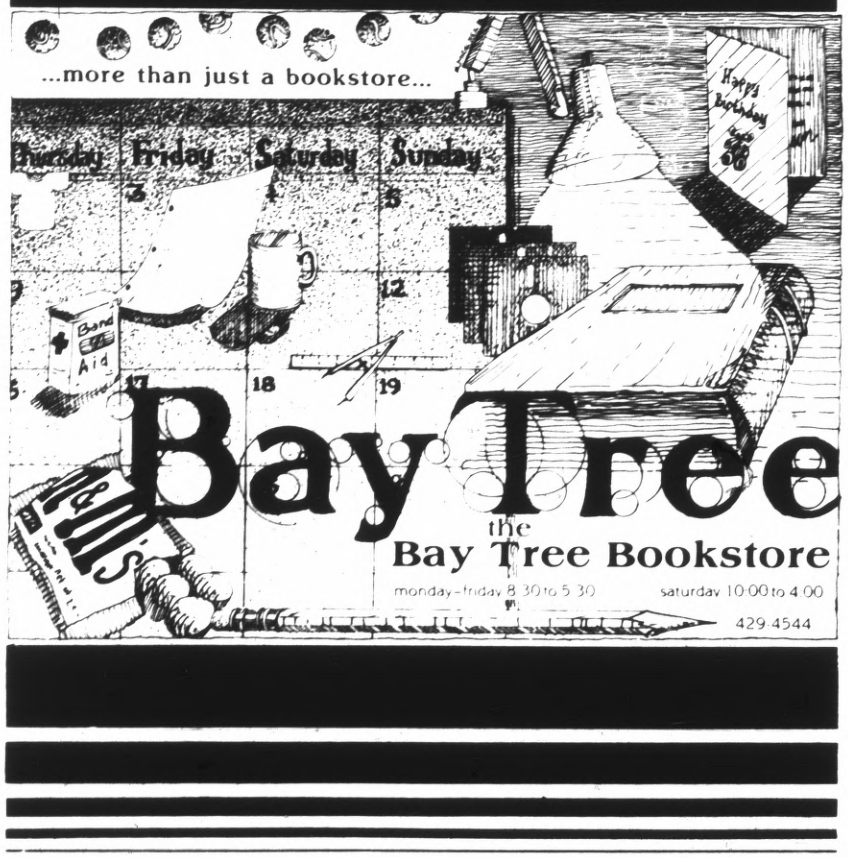
Of course it's not logical. It's emotional. Even more emotional is that bastion of blather, CELEBRITY JOURNALISM. Now, celebrities are people like you and I, only most have heads as big as their bank accounts and vice versa. In the world of celebrity journalism, all actions become bigger than life...and somehow metaphoric for the grand thesis embodied by the profiled personality:

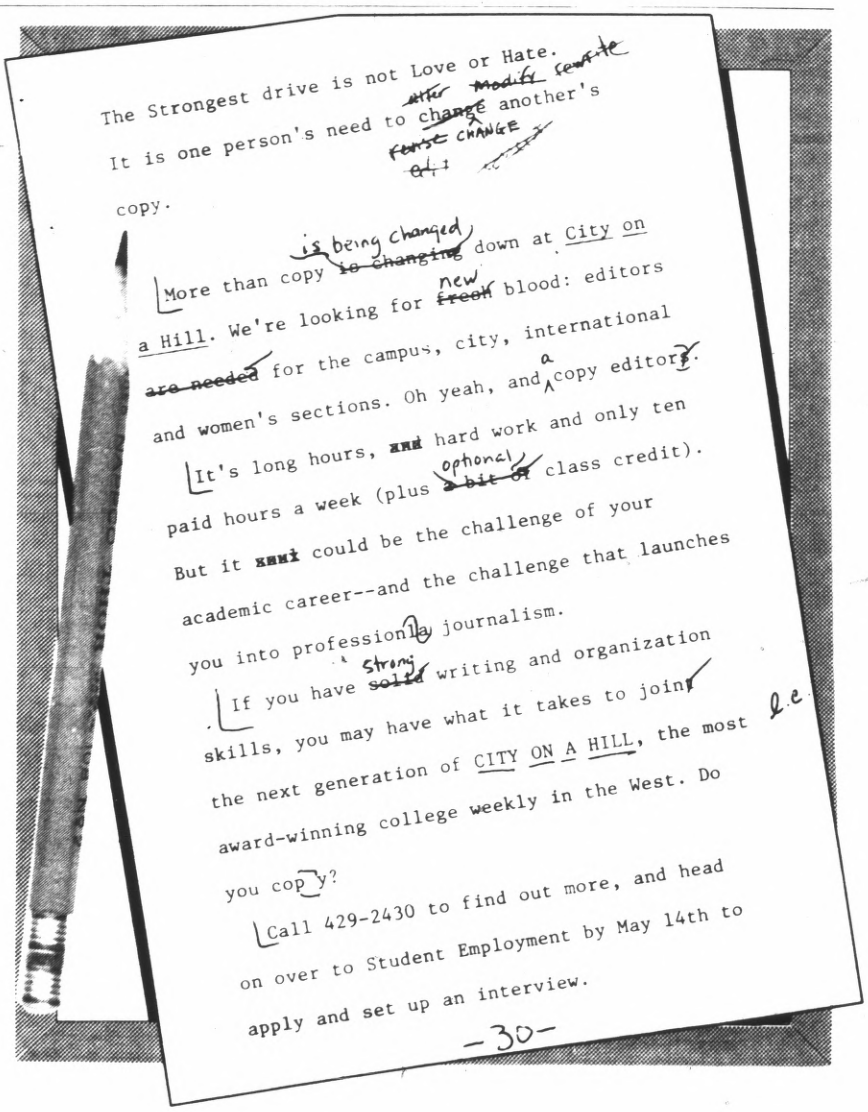
Pat Sajak adjusted his tie, then primped his pristine haircut (rumored to have cost more than the average tonsillectomy). He frowned warily as technicians applied a few drops of oil to the colorful wheel, supine on the set before him.

"It's the squeaky wheel that gets the grease," he joked. Actually, Sajak takes his duties seriously. It's easy to see this wheel as a metaphor for The Human Condition, not unlike the Wheel of Fortuna in medevial literature. Or the Buddhist prayer wheel blah blah blah...

Last and indeed least, there's WRITING A HUMOR COLUMN, a task that stabs the hapless would-be writer right in the jocular vein (and forces him to use atrocious puns like that one). It's a thankless job in which one is constantly in thrall to the twin masters of punchline and deadline, blah blah *(but I love it!)* blah...

Contrary to popular belief, J. Nolan Void is Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.





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Call 429-2430 to find out more, and head on over to Student Employment by May 14th to apply and set up an interview.

-30-

ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

ON CAMPUS

GRADUATING SENIORS GROUP: A chance to meet and talk about plans or lack of plans. May 14 at Stevenson Fireside Lounge, May 21 at Stevenson Conference Room, from 3:30-5pm. Facilitated by Sheila Hough. For more information call 429-2628.

CONTEMPORARY POETS Beverly Dahlen and Ted Pearson will read their recent work at the Provost House at Cowell College, UCSC, on Friday, May 23, at 7pm. For more information call 426-4081.

DR. MALCOLM ZARETSKY'S May 9th Colloquium, presented by the Program in Experimental Psychology, *has been rescheduled* for May 23, 3:30pm, in 499 Clark Kerr Hall. Dr. Zaretsky, Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences at the University of California, Berkeley will speak on "Insect Visual Systems—Models for Movement Detection and Saccadic Suppression."

"KILLING US SOFTLY", a highly acclaimed film examining the images of women in advertising, will be shown by the Rape Prevention Education Program on Tuesday, May 13 at 5:30pm in Classroom Unit I. All are welcome. Discussion follows film. Free.

INTERNSHIPS
The Bureau of Land Management has two internship openings, "Student Trainee—Geology" and "Student Trainee—Outdoor Recreation Planner." Opening Date, April 30, 1986—Closing Date, May 16, 1986. For more information and applications stop by the Career Services Center, 123 Hahn Student Services.

RECRUITMENT
May 13, Bakersfield City Schools. May 23 Syntex—Biology and Chemistry.

WORKSHOPS FOR MINORITY STUDENTS
Interviewing Techniques (with mock video interviewing)—Thursday, May 15, 4:30-6:30pm 205 Hahn Student Services.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES
FOR ARTS SENIORS: How to Develop your Career as an Artist: Preparing a portfolio, approaching galleries. Workshop with Jack Zajac and Hardy Hanson—Tuesday, May 13, 4-5:30pm, Porters Fellows Lounge. For more information about workshops and other activites offered by the career services center, stop by 123 Hahn Student Services or call 429-2183.

TENNIS ANYONE? Test your skills in one of several Intramural Tennis tournaments scheduled this Spring Quarter. May 17th is Mixed Doubles, and on May 31 is Advanced Singles Open. Sign-up in advance at the OPERS office or call 429-4220 for more information.

MAY 12: Course Credit by Petition: Last day to file petition for current quarter, $10 fee. Office of the Registrar.

MAY 12: Removal of Grade I: Last day for undergraduates to submit validated petition ($10 fee) *and* course work for removal of incomplete from preceding quarter. Instructor's office.

THE SANTA CRUZ CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS will receive blood donations at the West Field House from 1-6pm, Friday, May 16. The drive is sponsored by College VIII.

WHAT ARE EARTHWORM-CASTINGS—and are they the ultimate compost? Garden Expert Jack Collier will answer that question, from his own experience, at a Gatehouse Saturday morning at the UCSC farm and garden, May 10 from 10am to 12 noon. The public is invited to attend these Saturday morning gardening sessions and tour the farm and garden. Free.

BE A TIGER, attend a Summer Job Search Workshop. This workshop will explore: Resources, Techniques, Informational Interviews, Resumes and Interviews. Tues., May 13, 1986, 12-1:30pm, 247 Kerr Hall. Sign up in Student Employment Services, 125 Hahn Student Services.

CELEBRATE the 7th annual Multicultural Festival on May 10th! The Festival begins at 11am in the Upper Quarry and features a full afternoon of live music and entertainment, international foods and more! Admission to all events is free, and there is a small charge for food. For more information call 429-2934.

THE LESBIAN HERSTORY Archive of New York City—A Slide Show. Presented by Judith Schwarz. Friday May 16,. Oakes College 105, UCSC, 7-9pm. $2-4 (No one turned away for lack of funds). A benefit for the lesbian writing group. Information 427-1607.

WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD ABORTIONS. Small, peer led support group will meet four Tuesday evenings at the UCSC Women's Center, beginning May 6. No fee. Call Grace 426-3448.

WIN $50. The Chancellor has designated 1986-87 the "Year Toward Community." This is a campuswide awareness program developed to build a sense of community among different cultural groups. We are inviting members of the campus community to design a logo, as a way of involving all of us in the "Year Toward Community." The logo should include the motto "Year Toward Community" and symbolize the concept of intercultural cooperation. Only original work will be accepted. Students, staff and faculty are eligible to win the $50 prize. Submit entries to Student Services, no later than 5pm, May 23.

STUDENT ACTIVISTS: CalPIRG has summer job opportunities available on Citizen Outreach Staff. You can earn money by going into the community and educating people on the environmental/consumer protection issues that concern us all. Interviews are being held May 7, 8 & 9. Call the CalPIRG A-Frame for information at 429-2023, or feel free to drop in.

DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS OR CONCERNS? Student Services Vice Chancellor Bruce Moore invites students to meet with him concerning any matter affecting the quality of student life at UCSC. Winter office hours for students are scheduled every Thursday afternoon between 3:30 and 4:30. A sign-up sheet for appointments is posted on the bulletin board outside the Student Services Office, 146 Hahn Student Services Building.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE!!! Last minute submissions being accepted for a Women in Science Handbook to be published here at UCSC. Especially in need of people willing and able to do graphics, typing, typesetting, layout, writing and editing. Contact Denise Martineau, 427-0578.

"CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES on the Difficulties of Pursuing Higher Education, and Why the Failure Rates Are So High." A senior thesis presentation by Mary Lockwood, Community Studies major and Eskimo student. Part of the Spotlight on Re-entry Women Scholars series. Wednesday, May 14, 4pm in Classroom Unit Room 101. Students planning to do a senior thesis of their own are encouraged to attend.

ASSERTION SKILLS CLASS: Friday, May 9, 10-11:30am in Classroom Unit Room 101. First of four sessions led by Corinne Miller, director of Re-Entry Services. This series is open to all women faculty, staff and students who want to learn how to improve their self-confidence and take greater control over their lives. Call 429-2552 to sign up or be sure to attend the first session.

continued on next page

Fall '86 Housing for Continuing Students

About Campus Housing

Students who participated in their college lottery for on-campus housing next fall now have until **May 23** to complete the reservation process and maintain their lottery position. Get your $100 reservation fee together and follow the schedule below:

May 8-23: Pick up the 1986-87 Housing Application at your college office and submit it to the Campus Cashier with the required $100 reservation fee. EOP students may defer this fee by folowing the directions noted on the application.

May 23: **Deadline to submit housing application and maintain lottery position.** Applications received in the Cashier's office after May 23rd will be considered late; the lottery position will become null and void; and the late application will be placed on the waiting list on a first-come first-served basis according to the date received.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CONTACT CAMPUS HOUSING OR COLLEGE HOUSING STAFF FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE APPLICATION PROCESS FOR ON-CAMPUS HOUSING NEXT FALL.

About Off-Campus Housing

Don't get caught 'desperately seeking shelter' during the dreaded September housing crunch. If you didn't get on-campus housing through your college lottery, or you've simply decided it's time to move downtown, take heart. There are effective house-hunting strategies. But you won't learn them by word of mouth.

'The Art of Finding Off-Campus Housing' is a 1½-hour workshop designed for first-time renters. Attending can save you **days** of panic-stricken effort in September. Now's the time to learn about effective house-hunting techniques and basic tenant rights. Attend the workshop most convenient for you:

Wednesday, May 14	Kresge 159 (Seminar Room), 4-6pm.
Thursday, May 15	Crown Classroom 208, 7-9pm.
Monday, May 19	Stevenson Fireside Lounge, 7-9pm.
Tuesday, May 20	Porter Room 430 (A Dorm Lounge), 7-9pm.

Sign up in advance (and find out more) by contacting:

The Off-Campus Housing Office
Housing Services Building
(across from the West Field House)
Phone: 429-4435

continued from previous page

THE RIDE BOARD, located beneath the main entrance to the Bay Tree Bookstore, has ride wanted/offered cards which you may post on a large sectional map of the continental US., Alaska and Canada. The board is a fine reference for people going places—and those who aspire to.

INTERESTED IN NUCLEAR ISSUES? The Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy meets Mondays at 3pm in the Stevenson Conference Room. For more information, contact Dan Hirsch at 429-2833.

BULIMIA SUPPORT GROUP will meet Wednesdays, 3:30-5pm at the Counseling Group Room in the Health Center. For more information call Carole-Lynn Duffy, 427-2010 or Carol Proudfoot, 429-2628.

A TRIP TO LAWRENCE LIVERMORE Weapons Labs is being planned for late May. The visit will include discussions with lab scientists involved in laser technology development. All interested students and faculty contact Kristin at 426-6791 or Haley at 429-1496.

ALL UCSC FACULTY, STAFF AND STUDENTS are invited to an open meeting of the Women's Concerns Group on Monday, May 12th, from 12-1:30pm Stevenson Fireside Lounge. The group will be finalizing the proposal for a UCSC Committee on the Status of Women. Call Diane Reeves, 429-2072, for further information.

THE ECUMENICAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP invites all interested to join us for our weekly meetings. May 8, Roman Catholicism: Pre- and Post-Vatican II. For more information, contact Karen Christenson, 458-9064.

THE STUDENT UNION ASSEMBLY (SUA) is the official voice of the undergraduate students at UCSC. It exists to represent the needs and concerns of students on the University and UC system-wide levels. All interested in presenting an issue or participating in one of the assembly standing committees are encouraged to do so by calling the SUA Chairperson Eric Satzman at 423-0224.

RICKY BLUTHENTHAL, UCSC Student Body President's Council Representative, holds office hours Thursdays from 10:30-12pm at the A-Frame Student Activities Center.

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LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE Extra dry .750 **$14.95** FOR MOTHER'S DAY	**KIRIN DRAFT IMPORTED BEER** Bottle 21 oz. **99¢**	**CUTTY SARK SCOTCH** .750 **$9.99**
CRISTAL CHAMPAGNE Vintage .750 **$39.95** FOR MOTHER'S DAY	**MOLSON BEER CANADIAN** 6 Pack Bottles **$3.39**	**RONRICO RUM WHITE-DARK** 1.0 **$7.79**
PAUL CHENEAU CHAMPAGNE Spain .750 **$5.69** FOR MOTHER'S DAY	**LOWENBRAU SPECIAL BEER** 6 pack Bottles **$3.29**	**FLEISCHMANN'S VODKA** 1.0 **$4.99**

SUMMER STUDY IN ORLEANS, FRANCE FOR GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS from July 6 to August 15, 1986. Four courses for a total of 12 graduate credits are offered for summer of 1986. The courses are especially designed to serve the needs of teachers of French in elementary and secondary schools, as well as colleges. Students are free to take the courses individually or as part of a degree program. (It is possible to earn a Master's Degree in three summers of residence in Orleans, France.) Advanced undergraduate students may enroll for a total of 6 hours.

For further information or for an application form, write or call: Dr. John R. Williams, Director, UNO in France, Department of Foreign Languages, University of New Orleans, LA 70148, phone (504) 286-6929.

SWIM CLUB Van to Harvey West pool leaves EFH 6pm every Thursday. Contact Marjie 485-2400. For car pools at various times contact Stephen 458-0175, David 426-5128/458-1863, Kristine 458-2515, Jana (7am swim) 423-1060 (work)/438-3484 (home), Mary (10:15am swim) 426-5472. More info, leave message for Margaret 429-2806.

SUMMER JOB SEARCH Workshops—Spring Quarter 1985-86. Tues., May 13, Noon-1:30pm 247, Kerr Hall; Tues., May 13, 7-8:30pm, Merrill Baobob Lounge; Wed., May 14, 3:30-5pm, Cowell College Conference Room; Thursday, May 22, 6:30-8pm, 125 Hahn, Student Employment Services.

OFF CAMPUS

FRIENDS OUTSIDE is currently recruiting volunteers. Volunteers visit inmates at the County Jail on a regular basis. Training will be provided. A six month commitment is desired. For more information, call Friends Outside at 423-0554.

VOLUNTEERS OF THE AMERICAN CANCER Society's Santa Cruz County Unit host the yearly Spring Lamb Barbecue on May 10, from noon to 7pm at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds. For more information, call the American Cancer Society at 423-4231 or 688-1749.

DREAM SELF: Learn to use your own personal symbols given to you in dreams to gain more clarity in your life situation. Leader Joan Forest, LMFCC, has attended both the Jung Institutes in San Francisco and Switzerland. The workshop will take place Saturday, May 10, 10am to 2pm, Redwood Therapy Center, 6180 Highway 9, Felton, 335-4210. Pre-enrollment requested.

MADD SUPPORT GROUP for victims of drunk drivers meets May 13, 7-8:30pm, Sesnon House, Cabrillo College. The group is led by a licensed clinical social worker. For more information, please contact MADD at 662-4623.

THE VOLUNTEER INITIATIVE Program is currently recruiting volunteers to inform Valley residents about how to improve their access to health and human service programs. For information, call Mary K. Simpson, 425-2316 or Liz Lopez, 425-2291.

THE CITY COUNCIL is currently accepting applications to fill two vacancies on city advisory bodies: the Housing Advisory Committee and the Economic Development and Responsible Investment Task Force. Applications are available at the City Clerk's Department, 809 Center Street, Room 101. Applications are due May 21.

A FREE PRESENTATION at the Louden Nelson Center in Santa Cruz on May 12, at 7:30pm will focus on the new approach to working with women who are in unfulfilling and/or self-destructive relationships. For more information, call 476-6006.

PERSONAL COUNSELING SERVICE added at Planned Parenthood. Jane Miller, a licensed Marriage, Family and Child Counselor, has recently joined the staff of Planned Parenthood of Santa Cruz County. For more information, call the agency at 425-1551.

THE WOMEN'S CENTER at Cabrillo College announces a class focusing on the special needs of the Single-Parent. "Understanding Child Development" will be held on May 10 from 9am-1pm in Room 914A at Cabrillo College. For more information, call 479-6550.

AWARENESS HOUR ON COMPULSIVE EATING DISORDERS and successful treatment is being presented in the Solarium at Community Hospital of Santa Cruz on May 10, 10:30am-noon. For more information, call 426-3282, ext. 153.

THE SPECIAL OLYMPICS of Santa Cruz County invites you to their Annual Wine Tasting and Art Auction at Bargetto Winery, 3535 Main Street, Soquel, on May 9, 6:30-9pm. For information, call 476-7140.

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS of Santa Cruz County is looking for adult men, age 20 and up to become a Big Brother. On May 12 from 7-8:30pm at the Louden Nelson Center, prospective volunteers will have the opportunity to learn more about becoming a Big Brother. Call 425-0802 to reserve a place.

SUPPORT GROUP OF AMPUTEES. If you have an amputated limb and would like to meet with others and share experiences, please join us on May 12 at 7pm at the Easter Seal Society, 621A Water Street. For more information, call Eleanor Rosenast at 426-5427.

SECURITY DEPOSIT DISPUTE: A student writing an article on that topic needs your help! If you've had a dispute with your landlord regarding the return of your security desposit, and you are willing to share your experience with other renters in that predicament, please contact Grace at 429-4435.

THE OLDER WOMEN'S LEAGUE will hold its annual buffet luncheon and fashion show to benefit their scholarship fund, Saturday, May 10, at the Messiah Lutheran Church, 801 High Street, at 11:30am. For information and reservations, call 427-1681 or 475-7437.

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK is May 4 through May 11. Call 475-6454 or 688-4968 for more information.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT, May 13 at the Cabrillo College Women's Center, 12-1pm, Room 914A. Nancy Schipper will speak on WIN Demonstration Project and Workfare. The talk will include the most recent information and implications of the Workfare program.

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION of Santa Cruz will be offering six internships in 1986-87 for those seeking professional mental health careers. Resumes accepted beginning May 1. Contact P. Abell, Family Service Association, 423-9444.

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The Student Lobby Annex is looking for a Director for next year—stipend of $100/month. Directors for the federal and city desks are also needed. Contact Pete Blackshaw or Liz Weber at 429-2189 for details.

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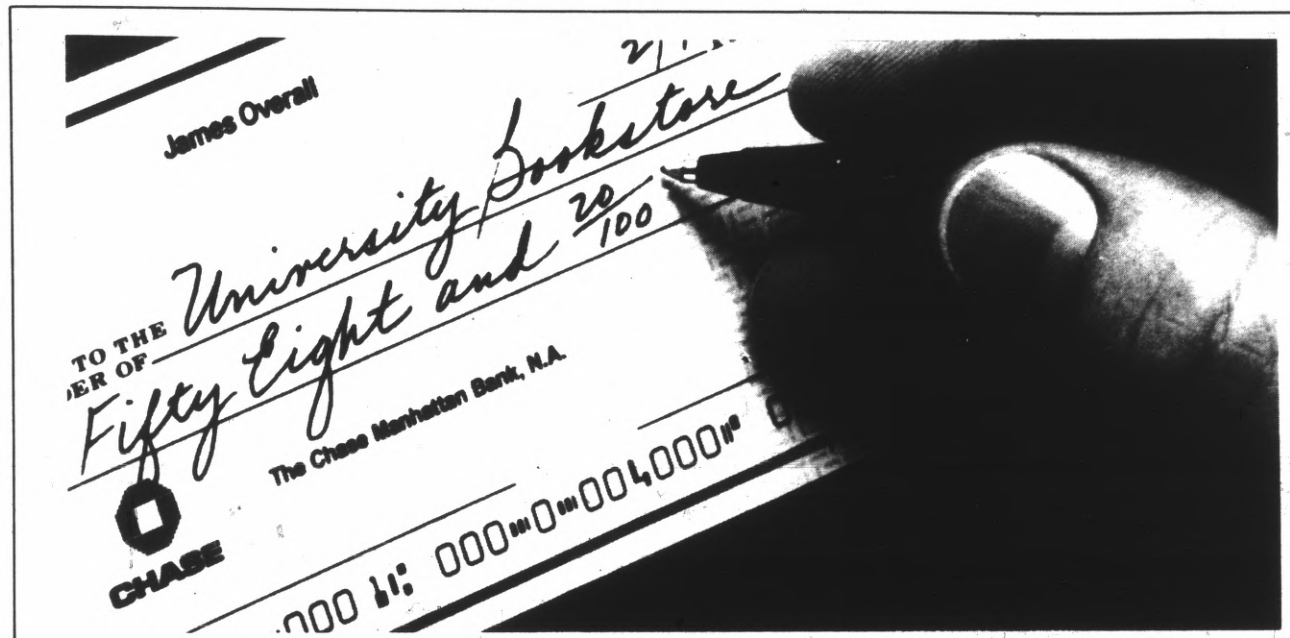

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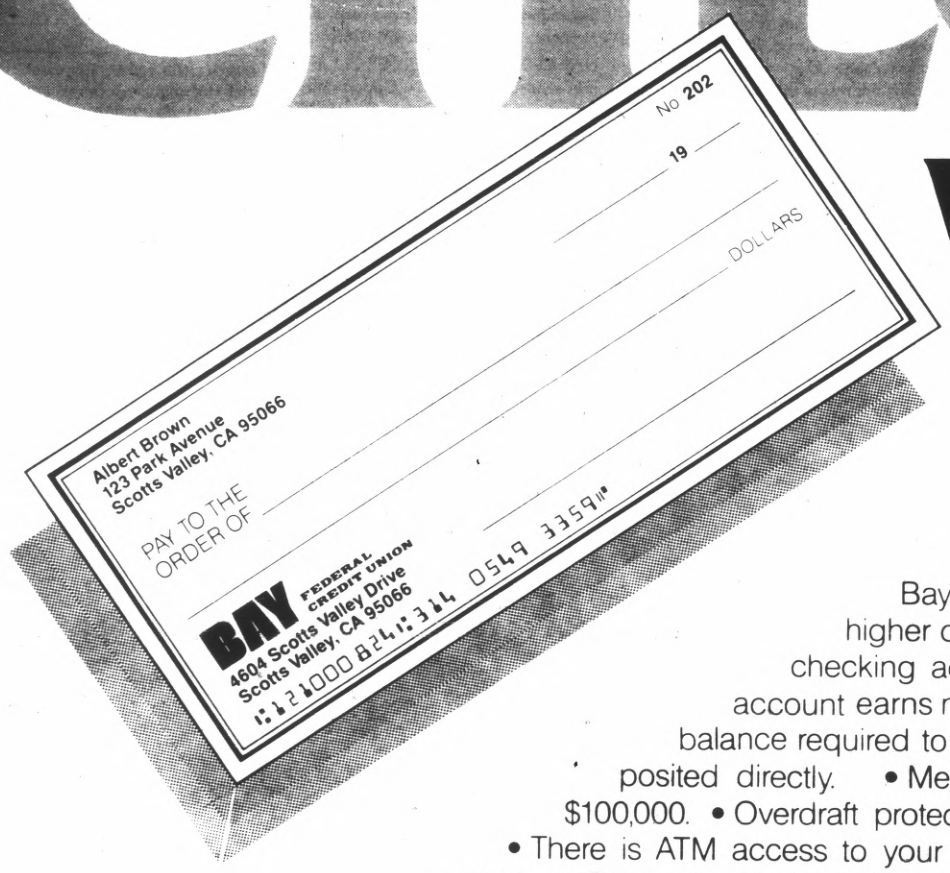

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County Bank	$7.00	5.25%	$1,500
Wells Fargo Bank	$6.00	5.25%	$1,000
Bank of America	$3.00+30¢ per check+15¢ per electronic transaction	5.25%	$2,500

Source: Phone survey 2/10/86

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